The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,896 New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, JANUARY 18, 1887.

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SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

	Vessel.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain	FRIDAY.
—	NIZAM	2726	900	R. Hazlewood	21st Jan.
L	SUHAT	3142	550	W. J. Nantes	28th ,,
M	ROSETTA	3502	700	G. W. Brady	4th Feb.
L	VERONA	3116	600	R. F. Briscoe	11th ,,
—	SIAM	3011	500	M. de Horne	18th ,,
L	MALWA	2989	500	G. W. Atkinson	25th ,,
M	KAISAR-I-HIND	2021	760	E. G. Sicard	4th Mar.
L	NEPAUL	3336	650	T. J. Alderton	11th ,,
—	ASSAM	3035	500	J. F. Hassall	18th ,,
L	THAMES	4101	800	W. A. Seaton	25th ,,
M	TASMANIA	4188	800	C. G. Perrins	1st Apl.
L	GANGES	4199	850	E. Stewart	8th ,,
—	NIZAM	2726	550	R. Hazlewood	15th ,,
L	COROMANDEL	4126	800	I. Reeves	22nd ,,
M	SURAT	3142	550	W. J. Nantes	29th ,,
L	PESHAWAR	3930	600	L. H. Moule	6th May.
—	SIAM	3011	500	M. de Horne	13th ,,
L	OATHAY	2353	500	S. Ashdown	20th May.
					TUESDAY.
M	BENGAL	4752	900	W. B. Andrews	24th ,,

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others, passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

Through Tickets are issued including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London and names registered for places in the sleeping Cars.

A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	
ANGLIA	4198	800	E. Stewart	21st Jan.
COROMANDEL	4126	800	I. Reeves	4th Feb
PESHAWAR	3930	600	L. H. Moule	18th ,,
OATHAY	2353	500	E. Asadown	4th March.

Return Tickets are issued, at greatly Reduced Rates, to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, January 8, 1887.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below :—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340.
,, to Marseilles ,, 520, ,, 360.

First and Second respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers for Marseilles transhipped at Genoa.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
D. BALDUINO	5,000	800	20th Jan.	1st Mar.
MANILLA	5,000	800	1st Feb.	20th ,,
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	20th ,,	10th April.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	10th March	1st May.
D. BALDUINO	5,000	800	1st April	20th ,,

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Tons.	To sail
BORMIDA	4,000	12th Feb.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Jan. 12, 1887.

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

FORTNIGHTLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail 1886
WORKAMRITS	F. Radonicich	2800	450	20th Jan. 1887
PANDORA	P. Meras	3300	550	3rd Feb.
BERENICE	C. Bechtinger	3500	550	16th ,,
POMERON	G. Doucich	4600	600	3rd March.
THISBE	L. Lemesich	3800	450	16th ,, do.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 320	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 420

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 18th, and BRINDISI on the 20th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail. 1887.
AMPHITRITE	G. Gelcich	4,000	650	14th Feb.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI
Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Dec. 16, 1886.

CITY LINE OF STEAMER.

THE favourite passenger Steamer CITY OF CANTERBURY, 3,212 tons, Captain A. B. GRAY, will sail for London or Liverpool on or about the 19th Feb. This steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two Berth Cabins, Baths, Punkhas and every comfort for First Class Passengers. No others carried. Crews entirely European.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, Jan. 6, 1886.

ANCHOR LINE.

INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL AND MEDITERRANEAN.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Commander	1887.
s.s. ARABIA	3,341	480	Capt. J. Laird	25th Jan.
s.s. BRITANNIA	3,039	480	Capt. F. Blight	19th Feb.
s.s. VICTORIA	3,358	480	Capt. Wm. Russell	1st Mar.
s.s. PERSIA	3,350	480	Capt. R. Hutchison	26th ,,
s.s. ROUMANIA	3,387	480	Capt. J. Harris	9th April
s.s. ARABIA	3,341	480	Capt. J. Laird	23rd ,,
s.s. BRITANNIA	3039	480	Capt. F. Blight	7th May.
s.s. VICTORIA	3357	480	Capt. Wm. Russell	25th ,,

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and has every Comfort for First-class Passengers.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, December 27, 1886.

HALL LINE STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.
CALLING AT MARSEILLES IF SUFFICIENT INDUCEMENT OFFERS.

THE S. S. 'MERTON HALL,' 4,100 tons, 500 H. P. Captain BARNES, will sail as above on the 8th March.

She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

For further particulars, apply to,

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 1st January, 1887.

MORGAN & CO.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS,

IN GENUINE CIGARS, prepared expressly for them at the best Manufactories in Trichinopoly, Dindigul, Burma, Pondicherry, Ceylon, &c., American and Turkey Tobacco, Paper Cigarettes, Tea and Sugar, Messes, Clubs, and Merchants supplied with liberal discount. Prices strictly moderate. Price List will be sent on application.

MORGAN & CO.,
No. 22, CORNER OF MEADOWS AND FORBES STREETS, FORT, BOMBAY.

SUPPLIES FROM ENGLAND.

The descriptions of Goods are supplied at Co-operative Store prices for Cash by

HENRY S. KING & CO.,
65 CORNHILL, LONDON
whose new illustrated

CASH PRICE LIST

will be sent post free on application or may be obtained from KING, KING & Co., Bombay, or KING, HAMILTON & Co., Calcutta.

INDISPENSABLE TO TRAVELLERS IN INDIA.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE,

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing time and fare tables of the Railway Companies, steam-boats and Dâk companies, the routes between the principal Indian towns, tables of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill-sanitaria, &c. With a new Coloured Map of India, showing every Railway station on th Indian lines. Price eight annas. Postage Free published on the first of every month at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "SATARA," 1,301 tons, on FRIDAY, 21st Jan., 1887, at noon, calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Kutch Mandvie.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "JAVA," 1,465 tons, on MONDAY, 24th Jan. (on arrival of Outward English Mail) calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "GOA," 1,906 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 19th January, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE

THE S. S. "ORIENTAL," 1,496 tons, on FRIDAY, the 28th January, at 5 p.m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KERBELA," 1,978 tons, on or about FRIDAY, 21st January, at 5 p.m.

s.s. KANGRA..... 1978 tons, about 18th March.
s.s. HEWZADA..... 2078 ,, ,, 15th April.
s.s. HAZARA..... 2078 ,, ,, 13th May.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, January 17, 1887. Agents.

HILLGROVE HOTEL.
COONOOR—NILGIRIS.

VISITORS to COONOOR will find all the comforts of a home at this popular Hotel at moderate terms. Accommodation may be had in private or TABLE D'HOTE apartments.

FOR TERMS, &c.,
Apply to the PROPRIETOR.

TO BE LET.

FOR immediate possession a large and commodious building—the "Sea View"—on Queen's Road, Marine Lines, with three stories open to the westerly sea breeze, as well as open from all sides, commanding excellent views. Rent Rs. 200 per month. Apply to

BOLTON & Co., Esplanade Road.

NOTICE.

THE following SALES by PUBLIC AUCTION, for the 12 months commencing from 1st April 1887, will be held at the Office of the Collector of Kolaba at Alibag on the 27th January 1887.

1. Ferry-farms in the Kolaba Collectorate.
2. Right of collecting Road tolls in the Kolaba Collectorate.
3. Right of removing earth, sand, and stone from the foreshore of the Kolaba Collectorate.

For further particulars application should be made to the undersigned.

ALFRED KEYSER,
Collector and President, D. L. B. Kolaba.
Kolaba Collector's Office, Camp Uran, 8th January 1887.

NOTICE.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, FOR FOUR MONTHS, ONE BRIDGE INSPECTOR, Salary Rs. 300 per month. ONE SUB-INSPECTOR, Salary Rs. 100 per month.

APPLICANTS must be well acquainted with erection of Iron Trusses and accustomed to high scaffolding. Send copies of certificates to the undersigned.

GEO. ANDERSON,
District Engineer, Malabar.

Calicut, Jan. 8, 1887.

THE NEW PRINCE OF WALES SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED, IN LIQUIDATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that a GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the New Prince of Wales Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, (in Liquidation) will be held at the office of the Company, No. 31, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, at 2 p.m. on Saturday the 5th day of February 1887 for the purpose of receiving the account of the Liquidator showing the manner in which the Winding up has been conducted and the property of the Company disposed of and hearing any explanation that may be given by the Liquidator and also of determining by extraordinary resolution the manner in which the books, accounts and documents of the Company and of the Liquidator thereof shall be disposed of and also of voting to the Liquidator an increased remuneration for services rendered by him in the conduct of the Liquidator, Bombay, dated this third day of January, one thousand eight hundred and eighty seven.

BERAMJI NAOROJI,
Liquidator.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.

OPENING OF FURTHER SECTIONS.
SOUTH DECCAN LINE.

SUBJECT to the confirmation of Government, the line from Dharwar to Deuli, 56 Miles, will be OPENED for GOODS and PASSENGER TRAFFIC on the 25th instant.

The train service will be as follows :—

UP		DOWN.	
	P.M. P.M.		P.M. A.M.
Leave Dharwar	11-35..2-45	Leave Deuli	9-55..9-40
	A.M.	Do. Londa	10 15..11-0
Do. Londa	3-25..6 38		A.M. P.M.
Arrive Deuli	4-18..7-24	Arrive Dharwar	1-52..2-40

Arrangements are being made with W. I. P. Railway for through booking between Stations on the S. M. Railway and Mormugao and Bombay.

For further particulars see Notices at the Company's Stations or apply to the Company's Traffic Manager, Dharwar.

G. M. STEWARD,
Agent, S. M. Railway.

Dharwar, 8th January 1887.

FRAMJEE NOWROJEE,

No. 9, FORBES STREET,
OLDEST DEPOT
OF
INDIAN OILMANSTORES,
ESTABLISHED IN BOMBAY
FOR 50 YEARS.
AWARDED MEDALS
AT
THE LONDON EXHIBITION OF 1873,
AT
THE AMSTERDAM EXHIBITION OF 1883
AND
AT THE JUBILEE EXHIBITION OF
MELBOURNE OF 1884-85.
DIPLOMAS AWARDED
AT THE MELBOURNE EXHIBITION OF 1883
AND
AT THE VIENNA EXHIBITION OF 1873.
Price List on Application.
LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO MESSES AND CLUBS.
NONE IS GENUINE UNLESS SIGNED BY ME.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease, Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette*.

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold in ½lb. and pound tins, labelled thus :—

JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
LONDON.

ALSO MAKERS OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE.

BURMA,
AFTER THE CONQUEST,

VIEWED IN ITS POLITICAL, SOCIAL, AND COMMERCIAL ASPECTS,
FROM
MANDALAY,
BY
GRATTAN GEARY,

FELLOW OF HIS BOMBAY UNIVERSITY, AUTHOR "THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY," AND EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

"Having written this brief volume on 'Burma After the Conquest,' the idea occurs to me that the chief excuse for the book is to be found in the circumstance that it fulfils, by accident, or fate, though not of set purpose, the office which the Provost Marshal's camera accomplished in placing on record the effect of the bullets on the dacoits executed at Mandalay. It brings into a focus the hopes and fears, the actions and the passions, in play during the interregnum in Burma, between the deposition of King Theebaw and the advent of Lord Dufferin, to pronounce the decree fixing the future of the country."—*Author's Preface.*

LONDON :
SAMPSON LOW, MARSTON SEARLE, AND REVINGTON,
CROWN BUILDINGS, 188, FLEET STREET.
BOMBAY: THACKER & CO., LIMITED, and at the "*BOMBAY GAZETTE*" Offices.

Rs. 4. Postage annas 4 extra.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, Limited.

A DIVIDEND has been Declared for the six months ending 30th September 1886 at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

Holders of "Bearer" shares can receive payment at the Office here.

By order of the Directors,
A. F. SIMPSON, Manager.

Bombay, 15th January, 1887.

FRENCH VERMOUTH
(NOILLY PRAT & CIE.)
Rs. 16 per doz. Cash.

TREACHER & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

UNSWEETENED GIN.

TREACHER'S SPECIAL IMPORTATION.

A SAFE and WHOLESOME STIMULANT, eminently suited for Indian consumption.

Per case of 1 dozen, cash, Rs. 20.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

REDUCTION IN PRICES.

SUPERIOR PALE BRANDIES.
FROM THE CELEBRATED DISTILLERIES OF THE VINE GROWERS' ASSOCIATION OF COGNAC.

	Cash.
TREACHER'S PALE COGNAC.....per doz., Rs.	27 0
TREACHER'S OLD PALE COGNAC ,, ,,	31 0
TREACHER'S FINE OLD PALE COGNAC, the Celebrated "Heart Labelled" Brandy ,, ,,	35 0
TREACHER'S SPECIAL INVALID BRANDY, Matured for Medicinal use ,, ,,	60 0

TREACHER & CO., Limited.
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

LINEN TOWELS.
HUCKABACK (FACE) TOWELS.
Rs. 1-12, and 2-4 per dozen.
DIAPER (FACE) TOWELS.
Rs. 13-1, 19-8, 22-8 per dozen.
DIAPER NURSERY TOWELS.
In pieces containing 12 squares, Rs. 10-8.

WATSON AND Co.,
ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

INTEREST and DIVIDEND WARRANTS for the half year ending 31st December 1886 have THIS DAY been POSTED.

G. A. BARNETT,
Agent.

SWIFT & FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.

UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.

No. 9, HUMMUM, STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

LEGION of HONOUR of FRANCE. ROYAL PORTUGUESE KNIGHTHOOD, 32 Gold Medals and other distinctions have been awarded to

JOHN BRINSMEAD & SONS,
for the excellence of their Pianofortes.

Pianofortes with the new tuning apparatus, specially built for the Indian Climate may be had at London Cash Prices plus 12½ per cent., being cost of freight, &c., from

MARCKS & Co., Limited,
SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, Ld.
(Gramme and Jablochkoff Patents)
AUSTRALASIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT POWER AND STORAGE COMPANY, Ld.,
(Edison and Swan's Patents)
SPIECKER AND CO. ELECTRIC LIGHT CO., Ld.

WE have been appointed agents of the above Companies, which comprise all the chief systems of Electric Light and Power in use in Europe. Large stocks with latest improvements on hand and arriving constantly.

PRICES OF ALL MATERIAL HAVE BEEN CONSIDERABLY REDUCED.

F. FISCHER AND CO.,
Agents for India.

DAVEY, PAXMAN & Co. STANDARD IRON WORKS, STEAM ENGINES as supplied to Windsor Castle for H. M. the Queen, H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh, the Home and Colonial Governments, the Austrian, Italian, Spanish, Dutch, Swedish and other Governments.

The International, Fisheries, Healtheries, Colinderies, Exhibition Post Offices Lloyds, Board of Works &c., &c.

HIGHEST AWARDS—STOCKS ON HAND

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents.

SHIPMAN KEROSINE ENGINE Co., Boston. These Steam Engines require no fuel but kerosine oil. Do not require the attendance of an Engineer. Can be seen at work at the *Bombay Gazette*. THE BEST ENGINE FOR INDIA. Stocks on hand.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents for India.

STEAM ENGINES FOR SALE!
A BARGAIN

MARSHALL'S Portable, 12 H. P. Second-hand, in Perfect Condition
ROBEY'S 12 H. P. Semi-portable, new

F. FISCHER & Co.

WRAGG'S BEST DRAINAGE PIPES, BENDS, SYPHON TRAPS, &c., Stock on hand.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents for India.

CIE DES CRISTALLERIES DE BACCARAT.

THE Depot of this world-famed Company's Glass and Crystal Ware is now opened, and the Public is invited to visit an exhibition of CRYSTAL CHANDELIERS, TABLE AND ORNAMENTAL WARE, VASES, &c., WARE, MIRRORS, &c., such as has never been seen in India.

ORDERS FROM DEALERS REGISTERED FREE OF COMMISSION, AT FABRIK PRICES.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents for India.

Depot, New Buildings, Meadows Street.

COMMISSARIAT NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received on the 25th instant, by the Executive Commissariat Officers at Bombay and Karachi, up to 11-30 a.m., and by the other Executive Commissariat Officers up to noon, for contracts as specified below for 1887-88.

Forms of Tenders and Schedules and all further particulars can be obtained on application at the above Offices.

Bombay
Poona
Ahmednagar
Mhow
Nusseerabad
Neemuch
Karachi
Hyderabad
Deesa
Ahmedabad
Jubbulpore
} For Gram &c. } Under Schedule No. 44.

J. M. BOYD, Colonel,
For Commissary General.

Commissary General's Office, Bombay, 4th January 1887.

AUTHORISED
BUGGY, SHIGRAM AND VICTORIA FARES,
With an alphabetical index of Buildings and Places mentioned in the Fare list,
with number of Stand, &c.
Complete and easy reference
Size 3 inches by 4½ inches.
Can be easily carried in the waistcoat pocket.
Cloth Limp Cover.

Price, Annas 4.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

REDUCED PRICES.

SOUND CLARETS.

CASH. Per dozen. Quarts. Rs. as.	Pints. Rs. as.		CASH. Per dozen. Quarts. Rs. as.	Pints. Rs. as.
10 12	6 0	ST. JULIEN MEDOC	10 12	6 0
		This popular Wine is much appreciated, and is in greater demand in India than any other brand. It is the pure product of the grape, neither "medicated" nor "doctored."		
10 12	6 0	... BORDEAUX	10 12	6 0
		A favourite Wine from the District of Bordeaux.		
13 8	7 8	... PETIT MEDOC	13 8	7 8
		Possesses good body with pleasing flavour.		
17 0	10 0	... SUPERIOR MEDOC	17 0	10 0
		Full-bodied, of high character and flavour.		
22 0	12 0	...CHATEAU LAGRANGE ...	22 0	12 0
		Soft, delicate, full and fine flavour.		
27 0	15 0	... CHATEAU LAROSE ...	27 0	15 0
		Extremely delicate, endowed with exquisite flavour and bouquet.		
34 0	18 0	... CHATEAU MARGAUX ...	34 0	18 0
		Exceedingly choice, possessing great fragrance with delicate bouquet.		

CLARET IN WOOD.

We would draw attention to the following :—

BORDEAUX	Per hogshead Rs. 190
ST. JULIEN MEDOC	,, ,, 190
PETIT MEDOC	,, ,, 220
SUPERIOR MEDOC	,, ,, 280

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

LIPP'S PIANOS,
SYMPATHETIC AND SEMI-GRAND.

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

FANCY BALL COSTUMES.

SOUTHWELL AND AUSTIN are now registering Orders for the FANCY DRESS BALLS, and invite special attention to their designs for FANCY COSTUMES. The greatest attention is given to accuracy in details.

SOUTHWELL and AUSTIN have a large variety of BALL and EVENING DRESS Materials of all descriptions and marked at exceptionally low prices.

ILLUSTRATIONS, PATTERNS, CATALOGUES, SELF-MEASUREMENT POST FREE.

SOUTHWELL AND AUSTIN,

Apollo Street, BOMBAY. { DRESS-MAKERS, MILLINERS AND LADIES' OUTFITTERS. } East Street, POONA.

NOW READY.

[*TWELFTH ANNUAL PUBLICATION.*]

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1887.

Printed and published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; WITH POSTAGE Rs. 5-4 ENGLISH PRICE—Ten Shillings

The GUIDE and DIRECTORY for the year 1887 has been carefully revised and corrected up to date. The information contained in this Guide is compressed so as to bring it within the limits of a handy volume. It is however sufficiently full and comprehensive for all practical purposes; nothing being omitted that would be likely to be of use either to the passing traveller or the permanent resident.

Great pains have been taken to ensure accuracy of the names and addresses given in the Directory.

AGENTS IN LONDON:

Messrs. GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill E. C.
Messrs. TRUBNER & Co. Ludgate Hill, City.
Mr. P. S. King, Canada, Buildings, King St., Whitehall.
Messrs. W. H. SMITH and Co., Strand.

THE PERFECTION OF A CIGAR

IS THE "SALISBURY" MADE WITH THE FINEST IMPORTED JAVA TOBACCO,

BY SPENCER AND Co.,

At their Factory in Trichinopoly by experienced workmen.

IT IS
Havannah-shaped, 6 inches long, put up in neat Cedar wood boxes of 50.
Price Rs. 2-8, per box.
Four boxes or 200 cigars can be sent to any Railway Station in India for Re. 1.
or
Twenty boxes containing 1,000 cigars can be delivered at any address in Great Britain *free of all charge to addressee* for Rs. 185.

THE
"BEACONSFIELD"
is equally good.
Made from precisely the same tobacco.
Manufactured in three sizes to suit different tastes.
Packed in neat Cedar wood boxes of 100.

No. 1. 4½ inches	long	Rs. 3-0	per box
No. 2. 4 ,,	,,	2-12	do.
No. 3. 3½ ,,	,, (thin)	2-8	do.

The following quantities of each can be sent to any Railway Station in India for Re. 1.

Boxes of No. 1, 4 Boxes of either No. 2 or 3
or
1,000 cigars delivered to any address in Great Britain *free of all charge to addressee.*
No. 1, Rs. 195. No. 2, Rs. 112-8. No. 3, Rs. 100.

THE
"Gold Mohur"
is a mild Havannah-shaped cigar.
Made from selected Dindigul tobacco
in boxes of 100.
No. 1, Rs. 16 per 1,000. No. 2, Rs. 15 per 1, 3 Boxes No. 1, or 4 Boxes No. 2 can be sent to any Railway Station in India for Re. 1,
or
1,000 cigars to any address in Great Britain *free of all charge to addressee.*
No. 1, Rs. 112-8. No. 2, Rs. 100.

THE
"SIESTA"
is a rather fuller flavored cigar, with reed.
Made from selected Dindigul tobacco
in boxes of 100.
Rs. 15 per 1,000.
300 of these cigars can be sent to any Railway Station in India for Re. 1,
or
1,000 Cigars to any address in Great Britain, *free of all charge to addressee.*
for Rs. 117-8.

SPENCER AND CO.,
MADRAS, BANGALORE AND COIMBATORE.

GREAT REDUCTION IN THE PRICE OF KEY-WINDING WATCHES.

OWING to the increasing demand for KEYLESS WATCHES, the Directors of the Company have resolved, with a view to make room for a new stock shortly expected, and which is specially manufactured for Indian wear under the direct supervision of our Mr. Marcks, during his recent visit to Europe, to dispose of the Key-winders at greatly Reduced Prices.

The greater number of these Watches are fitted with highly finished movements and carefully adjusted.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

If Mofussil purchasers will kindly describe the kind of Watch they need, and state the amount they desire to invest, we shall give our careful attention to the orders being promptly attended to.

A written guarantee accompanies each Watch, besides Case, Spare Glass, and Spare Mainspring.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, Ld.,
OPPOSITE UNIVERSITY CLOCK TOWER,
BOMBAY.

EXTRA LIGHT Very Durable.
"HAND MADE."
COMFORTABLE. Fitting Easy. FELT HATS.

"Immense Choice."—BLACK & COLOURS—The Newest Shapes.

CASH PRICES—Rs 8-6, 9-4, 10-8. { THE BEST VALUE OBTAINABLE.

HOAR & CO., { HATTERS, &c., } BOMBAY.

AUSTRALIAN WINES.

CLARET No. 1. "Chateau Margaux," Per doz. Qts., Rs. 20.	CLARET, SPECIALITE, "St. Julien," Per doz. Qts., Rs. 12.	HERMITAGE, Genuine, Per doz. Qts., Rs. 19.

PHILLIPS & CO., LD., BOMBAY & POONA.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

ARTISTIC RECREATION FOR ALL.
THE BOMBAY PHOTOGRAPHIC COMPANY
KALBADEVIE ROAD,
ABOVE KALBADEVIE POST OFFICE,)

BEG to announce to the Nobilities and Gentries of Bombay that they have opened a "First Class Studio" under an eminent Artist from Europe, who has an experience of fifteen years in the largest studios of Paris, Berlin and Hamburg, undertake to execute business in every branch of Photographic, Oilpainting and enlarging from minature to life size in the best styles at moderate prices.

Studio open daily from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. Office open from 8 a. m. to 6. p. m. for any previous engagements.

THE BOMBAY PHOTOGRAPHIC COMPANY.

PIANOFORTES.

SOUNDY AND CO., LIMITED, BOMBAY.

THE BIJOU PIANO, solid Walnut case, verstrung scale, 3 unisons, 7 octaves, brass plate over pin plank, solid iron frame, throughly bolted, screwed and secured in every way ... ...Rs.	450
THE BOUDOIR PIANO solid Walnut case, complete iron frame, overstrung scale, brass plate over pin plank, 7 octaves, metal action frame ... ... ,,	550
THE "BRIGHTGRAND COTTAGE," solid Walnut case, extended ends, overstrung scale, solid iron frame, 7 octaves, metal Pin Plate, Steinway action on metal standards. Handsome Ormolu shell handles and sconces, carved Trusses. THE CLASSIC UPRIGHT GRAND IMPORTED ... ... ,,	675
SOLID DARK WALNUT GRAND SQUARE, complete iron frame extending over pin block, straight scale, long American dampers, 7 octaves ... ... ,,	675
SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE, overstrung scale, solid, complete bronzed iron frame extending over pin plank and bridge, Agraffe treble, American dampers, 7 octaves ... ,,	775
THE SCHIEDMAYER SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE, with overstrung bass, made upon scientific principles, solid iron frame, with two pedals ... ... ,,	875
THE MIGNON GRAND, by Schiedmayer of Stuttgart, in solid Mahogany ebonized case, with nickel corner plates and mountings, complete iron frame—the most perfect Grand made... ... ... ,,	1,550
THE "COLLARD AND COLLARD" SHORT IRON GRAND, in solid Walnut, or Ebonized and Gold, solid iron frame, 7 octaves, registered keyboard ... ... ,,	1,550

ILLUSTRATIONS OF EACH INSTRUMENT CAN BE HAD ON APPLICATION.

SOUNDY AND CO., LIMITED, BOMBAY.

NIGGER TROUPES.

S. ROSE & CO., BOMBAY.

BANJOS.
From Rs. 5 to Rs. 75.
Send for detailed list, post free.

PICCOLOS.

	Rs. a.
Cocoa-wood, with six German silver Keys and Slidehead, in D or G, in Plush-lined Mahogany Box	20 0
Ebony ditto ditto, in D, in Paper Box	10 0

FLAGEOLETS.

Cocoa-wood, in D, with Flute Head, six German-silver Keys and German-silver Pipe, in Plush-lined Mahogany Lock Box	25 0
do. 2nd quality	20 0

NIGGER WIGS.

Each Rs. 4, Rs. 5, Rs. 6, and	7 0

NIGGER BONES.

Per set	2 8
Ditto Ebony	2 8
A substitute for Bones, the Distinct	0 8

TAMBOURINES.
WITH SCREWED PARCHMENT HEADS.

14 inches in diameter	12 0
12 ,, ,,	9 0
11 ,, ,,	3 0
9 ,, ,, with Tacked Head	10 0
,, ,, Electroplated Metal Hoop	

CASTANETS.

Ebony, per set	2 8

TRIANGLES AND STRIKERS.

Rs. 4, Rs. 5, Rs. 6, and	12 0

GERMAN BELL ACCORDIONS.

At Rs. 12, Rs. 15, Rs. 20, and	22 0

MODELS OF VIOLINS.

Straduarius, Guernarius, Amati, &c., Rs. 25 to	100 0
Each Violin is supplied with a Bow and extra set of Mahogany Lock Cases, Pratten's Perfected Model Strings, and a Box of Rosin, in lined Blackwood Case, complete.	
Three-quarter sized Violins, complete with Bows and Cases, at Rs. 25 and	5 0
Violin Strings, per set	1 8
Cheap Violins and Bows, not in Cases, Rs. 15, Rs. 25	
Rs. 35 and	4 0
Violin Bows, each Rs. 2-8 to	16 0
Set of Italian Tuning Pipes for the Violin

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ALFRED THEATRE.
LAST FOUR NIGHTS ONLY OF
VOLPI'S LONG
CELEBRATED TROUPE OF
DOGS, MONKEYS, GOATS, BEARS, ELEPHANT, &c'
AFTERNOON PERFORMANCE
SATURDAY 22ND JANUARY 1887.
FOR FAMILYS & CHILDREN
Children half price, only en 1st, 2nd, & 3rd. Class.
Reserved Seats at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Ld.
PRICES.—Rs. 2, 1-8, 1, 8 as. and 4 as.

THOMSON AND MYLNE'S
PATENT SUGARCANE MILLS.
For particulars of Depots, Authorized Makers, &c.,
Apply to
EWART LATHAM AND CO., BOMBAY,
Agents for the Patentees.

FOR SALE.
"TORPEDO." Bay Arab Racer "Entire," Height (14-4) 7 years old.
Price Rupees 1,000.
"PRINCESS." Bay thoroughbred Arab Racer "Mare," Height (14 2½) 9 years old, would make a handsome lady's back.
Price Rupees 1,000.
"THUNDERBOLT." Bay Arab Racer "Entire," Height 15¼, 6 years old.
Price Rupees 1,200.
For further particulars apply to MAJOR MARTIN, Private Secretary to H. H. the Maharajah of Mysore.

NOTICE.
SEALED TENDERS for the SUPPLY of ARTICLES required for the WORKSHOP of the DAVID SASSOON INDUSTRIAL and REFORMATORY INSTITUTION, such as iron, wood, nails, sales, springs, paints, &c., as per schedule (copies of which will be supplied on payment of a fee of one rupee) for three years from 1st March 1887 will be received by the undersigned up to the 12th proximo. No tenders will be received after that date.
Each tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs 300 which will be forfeited in case the party, whose tender may be accepted, should refuse to execute the required agreement and fail to furnish the required security for the due fulfilment of his contract.
The conditions of the agreement can be learnt on personal application to the undersigned at his residence on the Kalbadevi Road between 7 and 11 a.m. every day.
The committee do no bind themselves to accept the lowest nor any tender, nor will any reason be assigned for the rejection of any tender.
By order of the Managing Committee of the David Sassoon Industrial and Reformatory Institution.
NARAYAN PANDURAM,
Secretary D. S. I. and R. Institution.
Bombay, 15th January 1887.

THE VENISHANKER LUXMISHANKER COTTON MILLS COMPANY.
COTTON MILL MACHINERY FOR SALE.
3 Drawing Frames of 3 Heads and 6 Deliveries by Lord Brothers.
1 Drawing Frame of 5 Heads and 6 Deliveries by Hetherington.
1 Drawing Frame of 3 Heads and 5 Deliveries by Lord Brothers.
16 Fly or Throstles of 300 Spindles each by Curtis, Parr and Sons.
10 Flyer Throstles of 256 Spindles each by Lord Brothers.
30 Bobbin Reels of 84 Spindles each by Dugdale.
3 Bundling Presses.
1 Winding Machine of 200 Spindles by Dugdale, 4½in. lift and gauge.
1 One Color Winding Machine by Dugdale.
1 Sizing Machine by Dugdale 60 in. and 40 in. Copper Cylinders.
1 Boiler of J and W Yates, double Flued 30ft. long 7ft. diameter, diameter of Flue 2ft 9 in; five tubes in each flue with all connection complete.
1 Boiler of J and W Yates, double Flued 30ft long, 7ft diameter; diameter of Flue 2ft 9 in.
No reasonable offer will be refused.
All the above are in good condition and may be seen on the premises fitted up any day.
Further particulars may be obtained by applying to the undersigned.
JNO. JAS. BARRETT,
Mill Manager.
Bhavnagar, 14th January, 1887.

MADON'S
COD-LIVER-OIL EMULSION
WITH
LACTO-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.
USED AND RECOMMENDED BY THE MEDICAL FACULTIES.

MADON'S COD-LIVER-OIL EMULSION, &c., is a known specific remedy for Wasting Diseases arising through any cause.

MADON'S COD-LIVER-OIL EMULSION, &c., has been used with great success in cases of defective Assimilation, Cough, and Consumption.

MADON'S COD-LIVER-OIL EMULSION, &c., is employed in various forms of Dyspepsia, and chiefly in those presumed to depend upon the Debility of the Stomach, and other diseases caused through Defective Nutrition.

MADON'S COD-LIVER-OIL EMULSION, &c., never fails to cure Rickets in Children.

MADON'S COD-LIVER-OIL EMULSION, &c., is entirely free from the disgusting smell and taste of Cod-Liver-Oil, is miscible in water, milk or coffee.

MADON'S COD-LIVER-OIL EMULSION, &c., is taken readily by children and females and delicate patients without the least repugnance.
Re. 1 per bottle.

"Your COD-LIVER-OIL EMULSION, &c., has done my patient a great deal of good."
"The COD-LIVER-OIL EMULSION, &c., was given to a young boy with weak heart. I am glad to say he is improving. The boy takes it without the least dislike. I therefore herewith convey my heartfelt thanks."
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.
COOPER, MADON AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

CHEAVIN'S
SELF-CLEANING.
WATER FILTERS.
THIS RAPID WATER FILTER will purify the most offensive, stagnant, or other waters with astonishing rapidity. The most efficient Filter which has yet been invented. The effect of this Filter upon even the foulest Thames Water is surprising, and chemical analysis fails to detect the least trace of organic matter in the water that has once passed through it.
It is the best possible preventive of Cholera, Typhoid Fever, and all other diseases arising from drinking impure water. No water should be used for drinking or cooking without being effectually purified; and no house can be thoroughly furnished without a good Filter.

No. 000, ¼ Gal. Rs. 7-8	No. 00, ½ Gal. Rs. 9.	No. 0, ⅔ Gal. Rs. 12-8
No. 1, 3¼ Gal. Rs. 17	No. 2, 5 Gal. Rs. 24	No. 3, 6 Gal. Rs. 40
	No. 4, 7 Gal. Rs. 50	

CHEAVIN'S
POCKET RAPID FILTERS, Rs. 6 each.
BLOCK CHARCOAL
GLASS WATER FILTERS.
SUITABLE FOR BEDROOMS OR THE TABLE
THESE are in various sizes, shapes and designs. Water passed through it is rendered bright and perfectly pure.
Plain Pattern ..... From Re. 1 to Rs. 3 0
Beautifully Engraved ..... From Rs. 2 8 to Rs. 5 4
Glass Covers for the above ..... each as. 12
Spare Charcoal Block ..... as. 10
Pocket Filters in tin case ..... Rs. 2 8
Do. do. Large 4 8

SILICATED CARBON
POCKET FILTERS.
Designed by Major Fraser, of the Royal Engineers, and approved by the Authorities at the Horse Guards ..... each Rs. 5
COOPER, MADON and Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

MAHABLESHWAR.—The following FURNISHED HOUSES, TO LET, for the HOT SEASON.—Some are open to offers.

Bird's Nest	Rs. 400	Mahableshwar Lodge	Rs. 700
Bohemia	1,000	Mount Douglas	900
Ekdale Cottage	400	Mulberry Cottage	400
Florence Hall	1,000	New Spring Cottage	45
Fernley	400	Prospect Cottage	300
Glen Moor	400	Rose Cottage	500
Glen Ogle	1,000	Sydney Hall	650
Hen and Chicken	500	Westwood	1,000

P. MYATT,
House Agent, Mahableshwar.

READY FOR SALE.

	Rs. a.
DIGEST of I. L. R. (Civil) from 1876 to 1885, with many of the cases of 1886 also	10 0
Do. do. for 1884 and 1885	3 0
Transfer of Property Act with Notes and Decisions	2 0
DIGEST of Criminal Rulings of all the High Courts from 1862 to 1883	5 0
Penal Code with its Amendments and Notes with reference to Procedure Code	1 0
Criminal Rulings on do. up to date	0 8

NOTE.—Postage extra. One copy will be allowed gratis for every ten Copies. Apply to the Author.
M. SRINIVASA ROW,
Pleader.
Kumbakonam (Madras).

THE NEW LAND REVENUE POLICY OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT:
TAXATION OF SUBSOIL WATER
AT THE
FORTHCOMING REVISION SETTLEMENTS IN GUJARAT,
BEING
A REPRINT OF ARTICLES AND LETTERS CHIEFLY FROM THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE*,
WITH
Appendix containing the Resolutions of Bombay Government, dated the 26th March and 25th July, 1884, respectively.
Price, 1 Re.; postage, 1 Anna.
Bombay Gazette Office, Rampart-row.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 8 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

A COMPOUNDER REQUIRED. Apply TREACHER & Co., Byculla.

FOR SALE, Cheap, a nearly new KANGAROO SAFETY BICYCLE in perfect order. ROGERS & Co.

FOUND at the Apollo Bunder Refreshment Rooms, a Currency Note. Any one describing the number, paying for the advertisement and rewarding the Butler that found it, the balance will be handed over.—GREEN and READ, Dining Rooms, Apollo Bunder.

ICES, ICES, four kinds daily, every day different kinds, also Wines and Spirits, Confectionery of all descriptions, Chocolate and Cocoa Creams, &c., &c., of the best quality to be had at the VIENNA CONFECTIONERY, No. 25, Church Gate Street.

ENGLISHMAN (32) with upwards of 14 years' experience in Cotton, Wheat, Seeds and produce generally, desires an appointment, either Mofussil or Presidency town. Good correspondent and accountant. Highest references. Address "A. C. W.," care of this Paper.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.'S SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES are now in use all over the world, and during the last 14 years we sold more than 40,00,000 of our world renowned machines, which is the best proof of the superiority of these celebrated machines. 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

WEDDING RINGS made of GUINEA GOLD and 18ct. to order any size in two hours' notice and any pattern chain in 24 hours, gentlemen's or ladies'. Gentlemen's Alberts 4 tolas 18ct., Rs. 9. Ladies' 2 tolas Rs. 60.—A. H. STORRAR & SON, 9, Hornby Road.

TAILOR'S HOTEL, BOMBAY, open to the sea breeze and most conveniently situated. Terms moderate.

ROPES FOR SALE.—HARTON'S OILED Coir and MANILLA. Apply OWEN & OKELL, Apollo-street.

FANCY DRESS BALL.—FOR SALE, a Gentleman's Court Dress (period 1760) only once worn.—Y. A. LAUKA & Co., Fort.

CASTOR OIL, superior quality, supplied at lowest price by the Peerless Mangalore Oil Mills. Apply to GLADE & Co., Agents, 6, Hornby Row.

VICTORIA and VICTORIA FAMILY HOTEL, No. 1 Esplanade, next to Watkins's, and opposite to the Parade Ground. Nice, airy, comfortable rooms.

PRICES BEYOND COMPETITION, Gold and Silver Metal Watches and Clocks of various descriptions. KANNY & Co., Watch-makers, 6, Rampart Row.

CEYLON FLANNEL.—A new thin texture for Shirts and Sleeping Suits. Unshrinkable Shirts, 7-8. Suits 12. BADIANI, PILE & Co., Limited.

WANTED a PARTNER with 10 to 15 thousand Rupees in a lucrative firm, 10 per cent. interest guaranteed. Apply W. S., care of the *Bombay Gazette*.

VEVEY CIGARS.—Direct from ORMOND & Co., Switzerland.
J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON SHEETS, just arrived, 18, 20, 22 and 24 gauge, 6, 7, and 8 feet by 2 inches wide. Richardson & Cruddas, Bombay Metal Mart.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1887. Price, Rs. 3, with postage, Rs. 3-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BI-WEEKLY, cheap edition for up-country readers, published twice a week, same size as the *Gazette* Daily. Subscription Rs. 12 per year; postage, Rs. 3.

FOXHOUNDS FOR SALE.—available from 1st March 1887. H. H. the Rao of Cutch Foxhound. Full particulars as to price, pedigree &c. &c., on application to L. S. ASHBY, Bo. Po. Dept. Bhuj, Cutch.

JUST RECEIVED.—Scotch Mauds, Austrian Rugs Railway Rugs, Red, White and Blue Witney Blankets, all of the very best quality and at most moderate prices.—JOHN MADDOCK & Co., 10, Meadow-street

THERMOMETERS, MAXIMUM and MINIMUM. Plain and Ornamented. Guaranteed correct registering. An assortment just unpacked. Inspection respectfully solicited. MARCUS and Co., Ld., opposite the Clock Tower.

SEQUINS, Mohurs, Spangles, Stars, Gold and Silver Braids, Buttons, Tinsels just received. Also complete assortment of Fancy Costumes on view for those who require them, made at CASH BAZAAR, Ld., Church Gate Street.

VIENNA BEER.—Just received a consignment of Dreher's Vienna Beer in excellent condition in cases of 4 doz. qts. and 6 doz. pints at Rs. 6-4 per doz. qts. and Rs. 4 per dozen pints. Apply to VOLKART BROTHERS.

INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS GUIDE.—Issued on the first of every month, containing TIME and FARE TABLES of RAILWAY, STEAM, and DAK COMPANIES, with all information for travellers in India, with COLOURED MAP of INDIA. Annual subscription Rs. 5. Postage free.

BRAN CAKES, BRAN BREAD, GLUTEN Bread, Gluten and Almond Biscuits. PEARCE, Apollo-street.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & COMPANY,
41, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.
SALE OF VALUABLE AND HANDSOME MARBLE VASES, TABLE ORNAMENTS, &c.
Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their room on FRIDAY, the 21st instant, at 2 p.m. as follows.
An invoice containing valuable and handsome large size marble carved Bowl Vases, candlesticks, candlesticks and various sorts of table ornaments, &c., suitable for large halls, drawing rooms &c.
NOW ON VIEW.
SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.
Bombay, Jan. 18, 1887.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.
SALE OF DIAMOND EARRING, GOLD BANGLE, SOCKS, &c.
THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 18th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their sale rooms, by order of C. A. Turner, Esq., Official Assignee, H. C., and in re Dossabhoy Shapoorjee Kapadia, an assortment, consisting of few dozens socks, cuttings of cloth, napkins, carpet, pillows, &c., and in re Hajee Coover Sumaz, viz., Manila boxes, &c.
Also by order of the Assistant Commissioner for the City of Bombay, a good small bangle.
By order of the Official Assignee, H. C., and in re Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, the undermentioned valuable property, viz., a handsome carved ivory chair, a pair of ivory chairs, a pair of ivory stools, a pair of ivory tables, a pair of ivory screens, a pair of ivory cabinets

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Public Service Commission, Secretariat, 11 a.m.
Polo, Maiden, 4-45 pm.
Convocation of the Bombay University, 5-15, p.m.
Band, Marine Battalion, Apollo Bunder, 5-45, p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Ganges (s), from London; and Bhownagar (s), Bhownagar.

VESSEL SAILED.—The following vessel sailed yesterday:—Purulia (s), for Persian Gulf and Karachi.

POLO.—The game this afternoon will be:—Black and Yellow—Messrs. Barton, Craigie, Dixon, Murray, and Warner *vs.* White—Mr. Arthur, Mr. Baker, Capt. Fenton, Capt. Hodgkinson, and Mr. Summers. Play will commence at 4-45 p.m.

GAMBLERS.—Joomakhan Lalkhan and eighteen others were yesterday charged, at the instance of Inspector Cobb, before Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee, with being found gaming in a common gaming house at Banda Gully, Girgaum, with cards, dice and money, on Sunday night. They were all convicted. Accused No. 1, being an old offender, was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment, and the rest were fined Rs. 15 each.

MUSIC AT THE APOLLO BUNDER.—The band of the Marine Battalion will play the following programme of music at the Apollo Bunder at 5-45 this evening:—

Quadrille.....Pantomime.....Coote.
Grand Selection...La Mascotte.....Andran.
Valse.....Visiones.....Gung'l.
Grand Fantasia...A Night in Berlin.....Hartmann.
Galop.....La Malle des Indes...Lamothe.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

THE ADULTERY CASE.—Mr. Ryan yesterday committed William Biggin, an engineer out of employ, now undergoing sentence of three months' hard labour in the House of Correction, for assaulting Mr. Allan Hutchison, to take his trial at the next Sessions on a charge of committing adultery with Mrs. Jane Sarah Smith, the wife of John Young Smith, a foreman engineer in the Port Trust. Mr. Turner, who appeared for the prosecution, requested his Worship to try the case, but Mr. Ryan thought it was a peculiar case, and preferred that it should be disposed of by a jury. Biggin made no statement in defence, reserving it for the Sessions, and gave the name of four European witnesses whom he wanted to call on his behalf.

FURIOUS DRIVING.—Inspector Dillon charged Bhaloo Bhana, a ghorawalla, before Mr. Ryan, at the Fort Police Court yesterday, with driving in a rash and negligent manner to the danger of human life. It appeared that the accused was driving a shigram, in which two friends of his master were seated, along the Pinjrapole Road. He was under the influence of liquor, and whipped up his horse, which went at a rattling pace. Coming up the road was another ghorawalla, leading a horse drawing a brougham, and the accused's shigram knocked up against the horse, striking it on the knee and injuring it seriously. As soon as he saw what he had done, the accused turned round, and when the occupants had jumped out, he drove furiously away, but was stopped before he had gone very far. Pleading guilty to the charge, he was sentenced to undergo one month's hard labour in the House of Correction.

THEFT OF FLOWER PLANTS.—Abraham Groenstein, a German Jew, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee of stealing five flower plants in pots, valued at Rs. 4, the property of the Parsee Unity Club, from the compound of the premises of the Club at Grant Road, early yesterday morning. The evidence for the prosecution went to show that about 3 o'clock yesterday morning a policeman in plain clothes, while going his rounds about that locality, saw the accused coming out of the compound of the Club with a flower pot, taking it to a house situated in Cursetjee Sookiajee Street. Immediately after a servant of the accused happened to come out of the house, and on being questioned, informed the policeman that the accused was his master. On the following morning a complaint being made to the police regarding the theft of these flower pots, the suspicions of the policeman were aroused, and he, in company with a police havildar, proceeded to the house to which he saw the accused taking the flower pots, and there found the five pots. The accused pleaded that he was under the influence of liquor at the time, and was not aware that he had committed the deed charged against him. He was sentenced to one day's imprisonment, and to pay a fine of Rs. 25.

THE COLLISION IN THE DABOOL RIVER.

JOSEPH AUGUSTUS SHEPHERD AND ANOTHER VS. THE S. S. CELERITY.

THE plaintiffs in this case sought to recover Rs. 24,010 damages caused by the collision between their steam-ship Shastri and the s. s. Celerity in the Dabool river on the 5th May last. The owners of the s. s Celerity, Messrs. Hajeebhoy Laljee and his brothers, have also instituted a cross-suit against the plaintiffs claiming Rs. 19,965 for damage caused to the Celerity. The suits were called on for hearing at the Bombay High Court yesterday, before Mr. Justice Bayley and two nautical assessors, Captain Tully, R.N., commander of H. M. S. Bacchante, and Captain Paget Jones, of the I. M. S. Lawrence. The Hon. Mr. Macpherson and Mr. Russell, instructed by Messrs. Chalk, Walker and Smetham, appeared for the owners of the Shastri; and Mr. Lang, Mr. Inverarity and Mr. Rivett-Carnac, instructed by Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere and Nicholson, for the owners of the Celerity.

The plaintiffs in the first suit stated that their vessel, the Shastri, had at the time of the collision a crew of about 30 mariners under a duly certificated captain, and was carrying 40 passengers. At about 8 p.m. on the 5th May last, the steamer started from Dabool bunder to go down the creek on her way to Bombay. The mast-head and side lights of the steamer were in their proper places and were brightly burning, and she was proceeding down the creek at easy speed on her starboard or right hand side of mid-channel. A due and proper look out was kept on board the plaintiffs' steamer, and when off the Unjunwell custom-house, the red light of the Celerity was visible. She was making for the Dabool creek, and her proper course was to keep towards the south shore of the creek. As the Celerity approached closer, the steam whistle of the Shastri was duly sounded, but when the latter was close to the buoy, the former suddenly showed her green light. The captain of the Shastri at once ordered her helm to be ported, and gave the order by telegraph in the engine room "stop, full speed astern." The orders were promptly carried out, but the Celerity came stem on and struck the Shastri on her port side abreast of the forward hatchway with very great violence, cutting her down to the water's edge, and almost through her centre. Although, it was alleged, those on board the Shastri called out to those on board the Celerity that they were sinking, and that the Celerity should stand by to assist them, the latter at once steamed away to Dabool. In consequence of the severe injuries sustained by the Shastri, the plaintiffs were compelled to have her docked. The plaintiffs stated that the collision and the damages were occasioned by the improper and careless navigation and by the negligence of those on board the Celerity. The plaintiffs claimed judgment for the sum of Rs. 24,010.

The defendants, who are plaintiffs in the cross-suit, state in their plaint that their steamer the Celerity left Mody Bay on the 5th May 1886 for Goa touching at intermediate ports. At sunset the regulation lights on board the steamer were duly lighted, that is to say, the side lights and the light on the foremast, and they were all burning brightly at the time of the collision. At about 8 p.m. the Celerity was making for the Dabool river, and she was going at the time at half speed. The entrance to that river lay between a buoy and the Dabool light, and the s. s. Celerity directed her course so as to go on the south side of the entrance. About 8 or 10 minutes after the vessel had taken this course, the white light of the s. s. Shastri was observed coming down the river. At that time she was about two miles distant. Shortly after the white light was seen, the Celerity altered her course to the eastward in order to make the entrance of the river, the vessel still proceeding at half-speed. About 2 or 3 minutes after the white light of the Shastri had been seen, her green light was also visible, and the Captain of the Celerity thereupon blew his steam whistle once and ported a little so as to bring his steamer close on the south shore of the Dabool river. The Shastri, it was alleged, did not respond to the whistle, and the engines of the Celerity were at once stopped. The Celerity then whistled again, her engines were reversed and she went astern, and her helm was ported. The Shastri, which was apparently still going at full speed, collided with the Celerity. The plaintiffs believed that immediately before the collision the s. s. Shastri suddenly changed her course by porting her helm and her portside struck the bows of the Celerity. The collision was a violent one, and the Celerity suffered considerable injury, that is to say, rivet holes on the port side of the steamer were crooked through to the edge of the plates, iron plates were broken, the bulwark on the port side and the head boards were damaged, besides other injury. The s. s. Celerity could not proceed on her voyage to Goa and was obliged to go back to Bombay for repairs. On account of the collision the vessel had suffered damage to the aggregate extent of Rs. 9,856-7, and it was added that the collision was occasioned by the negligence and the improper and careless navigation of those on board the Shastri.

Evidence is being recorded in these suits.

THE WHEAT AND RICE CROPS.

THE first report on the prospects of the wheat crop in the Central Provinces is as follows:—"The rain, which fell in September and October, was generally favourable for sowings, although it was too heavy and continuous in some districts, and sowings were somewhat retarded. Prospects on this date are very favourable, especially in the Northern districts; but the recent cloudy weather, should it continue, is likely to damage the crops. In Nimar, Betul, Balaghat, and Bilaspur an increase in the area sown may be expected owing to the favourable rainfall before sowing time, and also to the failure of the kharif crops in Chhattisgarh, where, in consequence, more land has been taken up for rabi crops."

The report on the prospects of the Burma rice crop to the 31st December is as follows:—"The total area under rice cultivation in the ten surplus rice districts is now (31st December 1886) reported as 3,328,520 acres, or 3,635 acres less than last month's estimate. The estimate of the outturn reported last month is maintained, except in Tharrawaddy, Prome and Bassein, in each of which it is slightly raised. There is still no very high scarcity of labour in Bassein. No complaints from other districts and no interruption, so far, of harvest operations by any disturbances. Harvest generally well advanced and nearly completed in six districts. The estimated exportable surplus remains 1,100,000 tons."

THE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION IN BOMBAY.

THE whole of the Commission appointed by the Government of India on the Public Service question having arrived in Bombay, assembled for the first time at the Secretariat yesterday. There were present Sir Charles Aitchison, K.C.S.I., president; Sir Charles Turner, late Chief Justice of Madras; the Hon. J. W. Quinton; Messrs. C. T. Crosthwaite, B.C.S.; W. H. Hyland, D. S. White, H. J. Stokes, F. C. Daukes, secretary to the Commission; T. H. Stewart, the Hon. Kazi Shahbudin, Mr. Ramaswamy Moodliar, and Rao Bahadoor Krishnajee Luxmon Nulkar. The sittings of the Commission are open to the public, for whose accommodation a large number of seats have been reserved in the body of the Council Hall.

MR. W. LEE-WARNER.

The first witness called was Mr. W. Lee-Warner, Acting Secretary to Government, Judicial, Political, and Educational Departments. Witness mentioned the different posts he had occupied, including those of Assistant Commissioner in Sind, Acting Director of Public Instruction, Bombay, Under-Secretary to the Government of India, &c.

The President: On the assumption that the Statutory system is retained, how would appointment to the Statutory Service by nomination be regarded by influential sections of the native community?

Witness: Recognising, as I do, the factor that England is responsible for the Government of India, and must have an agency strong enough to, at least, direct the vast administration of India, it seems to me that the British Government must either reserve the highest posts of direction or control for Englishmen, or else leaven the several parts of the whole administration with a leaven of them. The latter alternative means heavy expense and the perpetual risk of edging natives of India from posts for which they are fit. The former alternative I prefer, but a complete reservation of even the Covenanted Civil Service restricted to its narrowest limits would be opposed to the popular interpretation given to the Royal Proclamation, and I would do no violence to the public impression created by that noble instrument. Therefore, natives of India must be eligible for even the highest class of the Civil Service, which I would still call the Covenanted Civil Service; but I would leave selection to it to depend on public competition in London, and I would make no attempt to facilitate their entry into it by degrading the standard of the competition, or by withdrawing the condition of residence in England which it imposes. The Covenanted Civil Service, reduced in numbers to the lowest limit compatible with an English direction of Indian administration, would thus continue mainly English, with only the rare addition of those natives of India, whose conspicuous abilities gave them the victory over the English competitors, and whose habits of mind were saturated with English principles and ideas. Outside this class, which may still be called the Covenanted Civil Service, there should, in my opinion, be a large class of the *superior public service of India*. This superior service should consist of any appointments that can be spared from the Covenanted Civil Service, of the Statutory Civil Service, of the Deputy Collectorships, high judicial appointments, and any other posts which local inquiry can reserve for it. The service should be Provincial and not Imperial. Appointments for which specialists, *e.g.*, Professors, are required, must be kept out of it, but the list of appointments should be as large as possible. It should be a close service, if the Covenanted Civil Service is also close. None but natives of India, in the Statutory sense, and residents of the Province should be eligible for it, and the people of India should feel that it was their own property. It would also be possible to keep a narrower service, which I may call the Directive Service, almost exclusively for Englishmen. I do maintain that the educational system of India, and the surroundings of social and moral atmosphere are not such as to render a mere competitive examination a sufficient test of their existence and for admission into the Directive Service. The citizen of the world measures crime, duties, and difficulties in their proper proportions; but the Indian boy, who only attends a day school, has no chance of acquiring the habits of mind which the public school boy of England acquires in his journey through the University and the open competition to India. The visits of Civilians to England are an immense gain to the public service, and enable him to carry his special experience to a new altitude of criticism, and to re-adjust his standard of political expediency. The leisure hours of a district officer are often spent with the best literature of the day, and there is less danger of mental mildew in the English than in the Indian Civilian. For all these reasons, I advocate the continued employment of sufficient Englishmen to direct Indian administration, and the fairest and most economic arrangement seems to me a small service reserved for Englishmen, and a large service for Natives. On the assumption, then, that the Statutory system is retained, against the opinion I have expressed, I think that a system of nomination would be regarded as the best by all classes of the population other than that class which in each Province has a practical monopoly of Government service.

The President: If nominations should be confined to persons of proved merit and ability, how do you consider that merit and ability should be held to have been proved for this purpose?

Witness: A system of nomination ought to secure well-qualified persons, but I cannot say that it has invariably done so. Of course, it should be confined to persons of "proved merit and ability." But the definition of proved merit and ability has never been attempted, and everything, therefore, depends on the test of this. It must be defined, and by "merit" must be meant not merely the possession of a degree of scholastic attainments, but physical capacity and moral fitness. The products of an educational system depend on that system. Our educational system in India ignores moral instruction, and even pays no attention to discipline. We must secure for the Statutory Civilian, physical, moral, and mental capacity, and I see only two ways of securing this. I would, if the age of 25 is not to be increased, advocate a Provincial Haileybury in which the weight of English teaching should be felt and residence in the college insisted on for three years. I should like to see private enterprise also adopt the residential system at its preparatory schools, and I would encourage this by the grant-in-aid system. The State might then retire from secondary education, and each class might found its own preparatory school.

The President: Having regard to the varying educational standards reached in the several Provinces, and the varying conditions prevalent therein, is it possible to have any one system of selection for all India which would not result in the inhabitants of some Provinces being more or less excluded from a due share of appointments?

Witness: No uniform system of selection would meet the diverse conditions of the numerous States and Provinces, which we group under the geographical expression India. Again, it is better that Sind, for instance, should learn to take part in its own administration, even though a lower standard of fitness is required than in Gujarat. The scale of requisite fitness slides with the progress of the people who are to be governed, and the condition of the governed classes varies immensely even in different parts of one Presidency. What may suit the same people or the same administration, may not suit Gujarat, which adjoins it. Incidentally I would observe that, as Native States are only British India with their native sovereignty protected by us, their subjects should be treated as other British subjects and admitted to the service.

The President: Do you consider that after selection, and before entering on probation or on duty, the person selected should undergo special training? If so, should the special training be carried out in India or in England?

Witness: There should, in my opinion, be a special training for two years in an Indian college well equipped with English teachers, where the residents lived under the eye of an English principal. By saturating the Indian with English thought in these colleges, special training in England would be avoided, with its attendant expense and risk. Each Province would take a pride in its own college, and India would witness the education of its own Indian rulers.

The President: Are you in favour of the establishment of scholarships tenable by natives in England for the purpose of enabling them to qualify for the Civil or Statutory Service?

Witness: I have a justification for my view that the Covenanted Service should be almost exclusively English, and that only those Indians who ascend to it by the same staircase that the English Civilian mounts should enter it. If English rule in India means English direction of Indian administration, and if it is just, as I maintain that all which is not required for this purpose should be given to, say reserved for, the people of the land, then the Civil Service reduced to its smallest proportions had better be exclusively English.

The President: If the system of examination in England were revised with the result that natives availed themselves of it in considerable numbers, would it still be necessary to retain the Statutory system? If so, to what appointments or classes of appointments would you restrict the latter system, and what conditions over and above those already existing would you impose?

Witness: I am strongly opposed to tampering with the system of examination in England, or lowering the standard so as to make it more easy of access to the Indian. I have fully given my reasons in answer 96. We cannot afford to lower the standard of the Directive Service when its numbers are cut down, and the difficulties of administration are increased by the wider spread of education and healthy growth of independence. I would not revise the competition for the Covenanted Service, so as to open the door wider to natives. I propose to give them a large and important service to themselves, and the irreducible minimum of English directive agency should be left to itself. If the Covenanted Civil Service is invaded largely by the Asiatic element, not only must the Statutory system be given up, but the British element must be introduced into ranks of the services now closed against the English. If the Statutory service were retained, it would be necessary to restrict appointments of natives, say, to the Judicial service, or more generally, to those branches in which the British element happened to be too weak. The directive principle is that the direction of the Indian administration must be in English or quasi-English hands for the good of India.

The President: Is any dissatisfaction felt with the existing system of recruitment for the Covenanted Civil Service? Should any, and if any what, change be made in that system?

Witness: Dissatisfaction is expressed with every thing, and it is perhaps a healthy spur to improvement. I have no reason to believe that the Covenanted Indian Service is in any respect worse in the last 5 years than it was before. Still, dissatisfaction exists on the part of some Englishmen with the age for the open competition, and on the part of Indians with the practical exclusion of their children from it, owing both to age and to the necessity for sending them to England. These are the only two grounds of dissatisfaction which, I think, deserve examination. The question of age, I was glad to learn lately from a distinguished Professor, who lectures to the Cambridge contingent, that he regards his pupils of the last three years as equal in every respect to the average of former years. Prior to that he observed a falling off. I attribute that partly to the ordinary effect of a recent change in the reduction of age, and partly to the publication, in Parliament and the press, of the depreciated money value and lowered prospects of the Civil Service. The headmaster of one of the large public schools of England told me in 1883 that this last cause was operating in the direction indicated. I think there are only two courses open—an advanced age for the competition which would catch men of proved capacity who had taken their degrees, or the present age which catches the promising public school boy at the age when he leaves school. On the whole I doubt the necessity for raising the age to 21, nor do I think that that course will give any advantage to the Indian candidates. The only change which I would make in the present system would be to allow selected candidates to complete their University course. The third year of college life is, in my opinion, the most valuable. The objection to going back to a more advanced age for the public competition is the loss of the two years of special training at home, which I think are very useful. As regards the dissatisfaction expressed by natives of India, I reserve my remark for question 3.

The President: Do natives of India labour under any, and if any what, disadvantages in competing for employment in this branch of the service?

Witness: The natives are dissatisfied by the limitation of age, and the obligation to go to England. I have explained my reasons for not making any concessions to native opinion in this matter. Their objections will, I think, be removed by the proposal I then made. But if no organic change of that sort is to be made, and if the Statutory Service is retained, I would still make no material alterations in the conditions of the public competition. I do not think that European agency can be materially reduced. It can only be safely replaced by Indians who have acquired by residence in England many of those social, physical, and moral qualities which I have previously claimed as the ordinary product of English education. The mental, social, and moral horizon of the Indian lad is extended by contact with English society. No one can help noticing the result of even only the social contact of Indian barristers with their English professional brothers. For English administration we want the English traditions and the English spirit, and this cannot be acquired in the Indian school. I, therefore, think a visit to England and residence there during the period of probation essential. As regards an alteration of age, I do not think it would be fair on the English competitor to give the Indian an extra year. After all, England is only 17 days from India, and the boy who goes from here can make marks in subjects which he can acquire more easily and certainly at less expense than the English boy.

The President: By what changes may those disadvantages be minimized or removed, *e.g.*:—(*a*.) by the establishment of scholarships and allowance of passage money to native candidates; (*b*.) by altering the limit of age; (*c*.) by adding to the subjects of examination, or by altering the maxima marks obtainable in certain subjects; (*d*.) by holding simultaneously examinations in England and in India?

Witness: I would, if my own scheme of a superior Indian service is rejected, establish scholarships and give passage money to England for one or two Indian boys, annually selected by public competition in each Province. Perhaps, the proportion might be 4 for Northern and Eastern India, and one for Bombay and one for Madras. The examination should be special, and the marks that those boys get in the competition for I would not alter the limit of age. The age must be the same for Indians as for Englishmen, and as the bulk of the Covenanted Civil Service must be Englishmen, so long as England is responsible for the government of India, and while Indian standards of morality and administrative capacity remain so dissimilar from English standards, the question of altering the age must be principally considered from the point of view of the English market. All things considered, I regard the limit of age, 19, as the best we can get for Englishmen. That is the age at which the education of English boys is specialised, and at which the Universities select their raw material, and it seems to me the best age for selecting your Indian official. I am not prepared to add to the subjects of examination, but, if I do, my test is equity. Persons of Sanskrit should take the same marks as Latin or Greek. I am decidedly opposed to holding simultaneous examinations in India for these 4 reasons:—(i). My arguments point to a limitation of the Indian element in the Covenanted Civil Service as the condition on which we can alone exclude the English element from the superior public service of India. (ii). I am familiar with Indian examinations, having examined for the Bombay and the Calcutta University matriculation, and I am confident that we have not the power to maintain in India the standard of oral examination applied at home. (iii). I regard the danger of acquiring knowledge of the papers and of cribbing in the Indian examination as a very appreciable danger. (iv). A competitive examination is supposed to embody the attractive theory of *la carrière ouverte aux talents*, but in England competition is only a part of the whole educational scheme. That scheme involves a great expense for education, and that expense secures a limitation of competition from the ranks of persons of means. This class of society in England represents a high standard of social and moral fitness. We know what is meant by the word a "gentleman." In India the State gives an almost gratuitous education to the poor. Our schools are filled, not with the higher classes of all communities, but with a preponderating mass of a single community. The English educational system secures the best of home influence while it also takes a boy away from home and regards his moral and physical education as equally important with his intellectual training. In India the school boy attends the class only, and learns merely his books. We must look at the elementary facts of the position. A competitive examination at the top of the English educational system must produce different results from a competitive examination in India. The same mill will grind wheat and oats. Everything depends on what you put into the mill. You cannot put into the competitive mill Eurasian boys, an England and Indian boys in India, and expect the same outturn.

The President: If an examination is held in India, (1) should it be identical with that held in England? (2) Should it be held at one or more centres in India? Should the candidates in England and in India compete with one another and be selected in order of merit, or should a certain number of appointments be apportioned for competition to the candidates at the respective examinations? If such an apportionment be made, on what principle is it to be regulated? (4) Should there be an apportionment between the residents in the territories of the several administrations respectively, or between the members of the principal religious sects?

Witness: If my objections to holding an examination in India for the Covenanted Civil Service are not shared by the Commission, then I answer:—(1). The competitive examination in India should be identical, as far as it goes, with the English examination, but it must test the existence of those qualities—moral, physical and social—which like English competitive examination taken for granted, or accepts on proof adequate in England, but inadequate for India. For instance, a school character passes the English boy for morality. But the school has had that boy under close observation and discipline for years. There is not a boy in India to whom the same test has been applied. (2). The examination must be held at one centre only. Under no other system can the same test be applied to all candidates. The standard in our Matriculation examination varies immensely even in the same province of India. A fixed proportion of places would have to be reserved annually for Indians, but only then on condition that the Indian candidates beat the English candidates. Supposing there are 50 places vacant of which 10 are apportioned to India, 10 Indians must secure places in the first 50 of the combined list. If less than 10 Indians attain that position, only those who do attain it will be selected. If 13 attain it, the last 3 must make way for the next 3 Englishmen below 50. The apparent unfairness of this arrangement, and the perpetual agitation for more than 10 places are, in my opinion, fatal to the scheme, which I think objectionable on other grounds. (3.) No apportionment can ever be made which will seem fair either to Englishmen or to Indians. The Commission must ask this elementary question—What are you to do with the Indian candidates when you have them? Of their intellectual attainments proof is given by their success. They will make excellent Judges with the Codes to follow and the High Court to supervise. Will they make good Magistrates? Ask the High Court what their experience is. My own experience is that Indians can make good Magistrates. Within the last few months 2 cases came before me which illustrate my fears. A Mahomedan was convicted under Section 497, Penal Code, of adultery with a Hindu woman, technically married, but a known prostitute. He was awarded one year's rigorous imprisonment, and the Magistrate explained that the punishment was severe because of the difference of religion. A few days later, another Magistrate awarded one day's simple imprisonment to a man who in cold blood put his foot on his wife-girl's arm and pulled the arm up and down till he broke it because she kneaded cowpad cakes badly. The Magistrate explained that a woman should not bring her husband into Court. These and other instances make me feel that the religious and social customs of India force Indian Magistrates to view offences from an entirely different standpoint from that adopted by Englishmen. In regard, again, to the administration of a district, I could ask those who faced serious dacoities, famine, and religious riots, whether they have not found the Indian official placed in peculiar difficulties by the conditions under which he must work. The Englishman, without being a better man, is by his very impartiality, or if you like indifference, placed at an advantage in dealing with religious and social disputes. But I am unwilling to dwell on this further than to point to my conclusion that the directive administration must be English until Indian society and the Indian educational system are much altered. Therefore the apportionments of appointments will be very difficult, and the calculation must consider the contingency of troubled times. The question with which I started, recurs—"What are you to do with the Indian candidates when you have them?" They are better than Englishmen in some Departments, and in my opinion much inferior to them in others. They are good Judges, but indifferent Magistrates, and they have yet to prove that they will make good Collectors of districts. (4.) I would prefer an apportionment based on residence to one based on religious sects, except in the case of Europeans (Natives of India) and Parsis whose characteristics are the same in all parts of India.

The President: If an examination be held in India, should the successful candidates be required, as a condition obligatory, to proceed to England to complete their training?

Witness: I am of opinion that all selected candidates for the Covenanted Civil Service should spend 2 at least, or 3 years in England. One of the ablest of Brahman servants of Government said to me just now: "The great aim should be to get them beyond home influences." I could not help thinking of the value we attach in England to the spell of home life, and recalling to my mind the contrast I have drawn between the English and Indian educational systems. But his remark is true. The success of the Rajkumar College in Rajkot is felt by the Chiefs to be the removal from home to the family life of the college. A residence in England will educate the future Civil Servant of India more than his books will, and cure many of the defects which I have attributed to the Indian system of education. Until the position of women is altered in India, and until a great social reform has been effected, Indians will derive great benefit from a removal into the atmosphere of English society.

The President: Are the Natives obtained under the existing system of the open competition in England the best as regards character and capacity who could be obtained under any system?

Witness: It is not fair to generalize as to the effects of the existing system, and the Indian Covenanted Civilians in Bombay are so few that any special remarks would be personal. I do not think that this question can be answered in the affirmative, and I should hesitate to show cause for a reply in the negative.

The President: Should the Uncovenanted Service be recruited only from Natives of India as described in Statute 33 Vic., Cap. 3, Section 9, or from all natural-born subjects of her Majesty?

Witness: I think the Uncovenanted Service, except in police, should be recruited only from Natives of India in the Statutory sense, provided that sufficient directive force is reserved for Englishmen in the Covenanted Civil Service. If this is not done, the service had better be thrown open to all her Majesty's subjects who choose to compete for it. I have so fully developed this argument elsewhere that I need not repeat. But all Natives of India must be put on the same footing. The preference shown in Bombay to one class of education, that of the University course, is unfair on classes for which a different educational course is prescribed, and detrimental to the expansion of education in the direction of technical or middle class practical education. I think that the Anglo-Indian resident of India had very good reasons for complaint on this score so far as this Presidency is concerned.

The President: Should the recruitment be by competition, or by nomination, or by both systems combined; and if by both combined, should one system be applied to all offices or classes of offices, or should the system be varied with the class of offices?

Witness: I prefer competition ordinarily, although it is a confession of weakness. But there must be certain prerequisite standards before competition is brought into play. No great physical qualifications are required for a judge or a schoolmaster, but a Deputy Collector must be able to ride and fond of exercise. A varying standard of qualification for each Department should be fixed, and competition between the men so qualified allowed. But, even so, minorities or backward majorities must be protected. It is good policy to represent all classes of the governed in the governing classes. On the whole, I prefer to impose a maximum of appointments for any particular class, to reserving a special proportion of appointments for each class. Such a restriction might, however, be temporary.

The President: Whatever system be adopted, should the recruitment be made by the several administrations only from persons resident in the territories under such administrations, respectively, or with a preference for such residents?

Witness: A hard and fast line must be avoided. Some departments are Imperial and some essentially Provincial. For the Provincial appointments, I would select the Province as a rule, except in the case of classes like European Natives of India and Parsis, whose characteristics do not vary with the locality. Again, I would treat all subjects of the protected Native States as subjects of the Province within whose limits the State was.

The President: If the existing Statutory Service is abolished, should the proportion of offices assigned to that Service be allotted to the Uncovenanted Service?

Witness: I have anticipated this question in the answer to question 96. I would throw all that could be spared of the Covenanted Service, the Statutory Service, and the higher grades of the Uncovenanted Civil Service for the benefit of the people of India into a large superior public service of India, on condition that the irreducible minimum of the Directive Service, or Covenanted Service, was kept for Englishmen, and Natives of India who had passed the Civil Service Examination.

The President: Should any distinction be made in the salaries attached to posts reserved for the Covenanted Civil Service according as the posts are held by members of the branch of that Service, or by members of the Statutory or Uncovenanted Service?

Witness: I am decidedly of opinion that Natives of India holding posts in the Covenanted Civil Service are as well, if not better, paid than Englishmen, when they receive two-thirds of the salaries paid to the latter. I take no account of different standards of living. I proposed that each class should maintain the same standard. But the home remittances, the family expenses in India, including doctor's bills, the journeys to and fro, and the higher wages which Englishmen must pay for the same domestic services, which Native gentlemen obtain at less cost, constitute a differential expenditure which is only equalised by giving the foreigner one-third more than the Indian. The difference is reflected in commerce and even in the artizan class of society.

The President: If such distinction should be made, on what principle should the regulation of salary should be regulated on the basis of a calculation of the average extra expenditure of the foreigner, in consequence of the fact of his English origin and home.

The President: Should any distinction be made in the furlough Rules applicable to the Statutory and Uncovenanted branches of the Service according to the nationality of the officer, or on any other and what ground?

Witness: The furlough rules should be based on business calculations. The longer the experience of a British officer in India, the better service he will render. The object is to keep him efficient to the end of his service. Health must be assured, and the intellectual benefit of fresh contact with ever moving English thought must not be ignored. I should like to see incapables like incurables cast, if I may use the expression, at an earlier age than the rules now allow. But the efficient class should be encouraged to take furlough, whether they are Covenanted or Uncovenanted. At the same time, the State may well make a difference between the superior and inferior Service. As you descend it matters less, from a business point of view, whether you lose or keep your servant. Roughly speaking, therefore, the Covenanted Service representing the main directive posts, and the most important appointments in the Uncovenanted Service, constitute a class which may be liberally dealt with for the sake of economy. Natives of India would probably not benefit in health by a visit to England, and unless they were ordered to Europe by a doctor, I would not give them the same furlough indulgences that the exotic Englishmen may require. I would treat the whole question in the cold-blooded manner that the Tramway Company treat their horses. The English Civilian requires different rules from the Indian Civilian. The higher and more efficient article, whether he be English or Indian, Covenanted or Uncovenanted, is worth more care than the less efficient articles, and he should receive it.

The President: Are the privileges in regard to pay, promotion, and retiring annuity, and the general conditions of office belonging to the Covenanted Civil Service suitable to Natives obtaining office under the Statutory rules?

Witness: The pay of Statutory Civilians is not sufficient in the earlier stages of their career. The slow promotion disappoints them more than is does the Englishman. I do not think it necessary to deal more minutely with this question, because I have expressed the opinion that the Statutory Civil Service should be abolished, or rather transferred to the superior public service of India.

MOUEVI MEHEDI HASAN KHAN.

The next witness was Moulvi Mahedi Hasan Khan, of the Oudh Judicial Service, Chief Justice of H. H. the Nizam's High Court, whose evidence was in substance the same as that already given by us the other day.

KHAN BAHADUR HAJI GHULAM MAHOMED MUNSHI.

The next witness was Khan Bahadur Haji Ghulam Mahomed Munshi, Fellow of the Bombay University, Editor of the Persian Teacher, and author of several Hindustani works. He said: I commenced my life at the early age of 19 years in 1841 by teaching native languages to Europeans, chiefly Civilians and Military Officers. After 18 years' experience in that profession I began to write books. About a quarter of a century ago I began to take interest in education, especially that of my religionists. I published essays on education, in Hindustani and distributed them throughout the Presidency, and delivered lectures on education to Mohamedans in Gujarat, Khandesh and Deccan. I had the honour of founding the Mohamedan Society in Bombay called the Anjuman-i-Islam, and I was a witness before the late Education Commission.

The President: Is the existing system of appointing natives as Statutory Civilians to posts reserved for the Covenanted Civil Service approved?

Witness: It is a great misfortune to both the public and special classes of the native community. Certain classes, especially those who are backward in education, such as the Marathas, Mohamedans and those who find it difficult to compete with other, such as Nobles, Jagirdars &c., will like the Statutory system. I am, therefore of opinion that the Statutory system must be retained, otherwise those classes which require special concession in Public Service will be totally left behind, which will not be at all advisable both from social as well as political point of view.

Q.—If it is not, what are the grounds of disapprobation?

A.—I believe Hindus and Parsees now being well advanced in English education do not like the Statutory system, mainly on the ground that when they are able to compete for Covenanted Civil Service Examination, why should they remain satisfied with the Statutory Service, where they cannot enjoy all the privileges of a Covenanted Officer.

Q.—If the Statutory Service is retained, should the selected candidates be required to proceed to England for training, or should they be encouraged to do so?

—A.—If the Statutory Service is retained, the selected candidates may be given the choice to proceed to England for training during their probationary appointments; in other words they may be encouraged.

Q.—Is any dissatisfaction felt with the existing system of recruitment for the Civil Covenanted Civil Service?

A.—Great dissatisfaction is felt regarding the undue restriction of age.

Q.—Should any, and if any what, change be made in that system?

A.—The limit of age should be raised to at least 23 years.

Q.—Do natives of India labour under any, and if any what, disadvantage in competing for employment in this branch of the Service?

A.—The natives of India have been labouring under many disadvantages in competing for the Covenanted Civil Service, viz.:—(a) The first disadvantage that is looked upon as inconvenient is the sending of young men for study in England. Hindus as well as Mohamedans are equally obliged to neglect their religious restrictions, nay, they have to turn a deaf ear to the religious prohibitions. In fact the former remain outcaste or at least they belong to the reformer class, which is considered excluded by the majority of orthodox Hindus on account of their being addicted to certain habits, which they cannot avoid in England, and from which they cannot refrain in after life. If the post in question is not obtained without going to England, certainly the act of toleration provided in the proclamation of 1858 is not observed. (b) The pecuniary difficulty is another block in the way of natives. The heavy expenses of the voyage and stay in England is looked upon as a burden too heavy to be removed by natives in public. (c) The inconveniences experienced in the long voyage are not of small measure, especially for the young men who are obliged to undertake the work before experiencing much travelling in their native land, rather being almost altogether ignorant of their own country. (d) The physical structure of natives of India is well suited for the hot climate, while they are obliged to pass their still growing structure in a severe cold climate never experienced before. The difficulty comes in the way of many, though not of all. (e) The last, rather the first and the foremost, difficulty in the way of natives to study for the Covenanted Civil Service, is the limited restriction of age. It must be borne in mind the natives are quite at a loss in having an equal restriction of age with the English, who have neither to undergo the heavy expenses nor any of the aforesaid difficulties and inconveniences. The natives have an additional course of duty, which is the primary knowledge of a foreign (the English) language. It requires a period of five to seven years for a native of India to acquire that primary knowledge of English which a European has on first entering a school. Would it therefore be unfair on the part of natives to have the maximum of age a little higher than that of Europeans?

Q.—By what changes may those disadvantages be minimised or removed.

A.—The best way to remove the disadvantages under which the natives are labouring while competing for the Covenanted post, will be (a) to hold simultaneous examinations in England as well as in India. (b) Raising the maximum limit of age is equally necessary even when the competition is held in India. When the examination is held in India the additional course of acquiring the primary knowledge of English will not be removed. Therefore it cannot be in any way unfair to allow the natives of India to have a higher maximum of age than the Europeans. (c) The passage with the usual allowance may be given to those who can easily undertake the journey to England after passing the competitive examination in India.

Q.—If an examination is held in India:—(1) Should it be identical with that held in England? (2) Should it be held at one or more centres in India? Should the candidates in England and in India compete with one another and be selected in order of merit, or should a certain number of appointments be apportioned for competition to the candidates at the respective examinations? (3) If such an apportionment is made, on what principle is it to be regulated? (4) Should there be an apportionment between the residents in the territories of the several administrations, respectively, or between the members of the principal religious sects?

A.—If the competitive examination is held in India (1) It must be identical with that held in England. (2) It must be held in each centre or province of India. The first thing, I believe, would be to have a fixed number of appointments in each province to be reserved for the successful local competitors, while the remaining appointments reserved for those who compete in England must be allotted to the English competitors in order of merit. (4) Out of the fixed number of appointments in each province reserved for successful local competitors, proportionate shares must be made between the members of the principal religious sects. Otherwise a more important community, like that of Mahomedans, now being neglected in education, will be equally left behind in the Public Service.

Q.—If an examination is held in India, should the successful candidates be required, as a condition obligatory, to proceed to England to complete their training?

A.—Although some training in England will be of no less importance to the successful competitors in India, yet I am not in favour of a clause that will require the successful candidate to proceed to England to complete his training, even though it may be an obligatory condition. The only liberty of visiting England which I can suggest is to do so some time after joining the appointment, for which appeal the provision must be made in the Code of leave. In short I mean the visit to England must be perfectly optional.

Q.—Are the young natives obtained under the existing system of the open competition in England the best as regards character and capacity who could be obtained under any system?

A.—Under the existing system of the open competition in England only one and the first Mahomedan in the wh

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, JAN. 17.

THE Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday, shows the following changes :—

Public Deposits at Head Office	Dec.	Rs.	1,48,459
do. do. Branches	Dec.	„	6,03,926
Other Deposits	Inc.	„	15,35,081
Government Securities	Inc.	„	50,025
Loans	Inc.	„	11,33,381
Bills Discounted	Dec.	„	1,47,369
Cash with other Banks	Inc.	„	1,16,568
Cash and Currency Notes	Inc.	„	18,30,673

These movements exhibit a decided improvement in the position of the Bank. Not only is there an increase of upwards of 18 lakhs in the Cash Balance, but trade demands show a falling off amounting to about 28 lakhs in all. The available resources of the Bank still stand at a comparatively low ebb for this period of the year, and cannot be said to warrant anticipations of easier rates of discount. Still matters look much less stringent than they did a week ago, and it is something to see a decided turn for the better initiated

EXCHANGE :—The market opened quiet, and in the forenoon Credits were said to have been done at 1s. 6 3-16d., but the tone during the day assisted by the Calcutta advices became quite steady, and later nothing under 7-32d. was quoted, while the Banks were all drawers of demand at 1s. 6d. The paucity of merchants' bills, however, is very marked, and, until a change is apparent in this respect, we cannot look for any great firmness. We quote :—

Bank Bills on demand.....1s. 6d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic.....1s. 6 31-32d.	„
Do. 3 months' sight ....1s. 6 3-32d.	„
Credits, 3 months' sight ..1s. 6 7-32d.	„
Francs, 3 months' sight..192¾	„

GOVERNMENT PAPER :—In Fours, there is, if anything, a steadier feeling apparent, the quotation having improved to Rs. 96 9-16. Fours-and-a-half however are down to par with few buyers at that.

SHARES :—For Spinning and Weaving Mills the general tone has been weak, and a very general decline of Rs. 5 per share. There are some exceptions to the rule, however, Anglo-Indian being quoted Rs. 1, Manockjee Petit Rs. 2½, and Jewraz Balloo Rs. 5 per share higher. Bombay-Burma Trading Co.'s share have again advanced Rs. 50 per share in first, and Rs. 20 in second issue to Rs. 2,825 and Rs. 715, respectively. Badham Pile and Co., Limited, are up to Rs.167.

COTTON to-day has been very dull again with almost nothing doing and no change in prices. Sellers, however, maintain a firm front, and are singularly consistent in refusing to contract forward save at full rates.

WHEAT is devoid of change. Forward there are no buyers, but ready stuff still commands full prices and looks like doing so until new crop becomes available.

The receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were —

Cotton	6,046	bales.
Wheat	22,759	cwts.
Linseed	2,753	„
Rapeseed	1,177	„
Gingelly	6,658	„

FREIGHTS are inactive owing to the comparatively limited quantity of Produce offering. For Liverpool 18s. 3d. new scale has been done to-day, and it is currently reported that two or three steamers have received orders to go to Calcutta and the Rice Ports.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	23½ ot.	750
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 do.	560
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 do.	615
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	1	6 do.	1½
Hong. and Shangai. B. Corporation	40,000	$125	all	17½ do.	£59-10
National Bank of India	37,320	250		5 pct	10xd

PRESS COMPANIES.

A bar Cotton	200	1,250	..		1,000
Akola Press Co.	85	500	500	Rs. 50	500
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	50	Rs. 45	45
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	100	1,100	1,100	Rs. 100	930
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 2	225
ellary	620	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	44½xd
Brandt's Cawnpore P. t. Co., Ld.	0	200	20	Rs. 1	160
ombay Cotton Press.	0	125	125	Rs. 14	135
Colaba Press Co.	0	1,880	1,880	Rs. 60	610
Dhollera P. Co.	0	500	500	Rs. 6	120
East India Press Co.	0	1,000	1,000	Rs. 15	1,325
Fort Press Co.	150	8,500	8,500	Rs. 6	1,725
French Press Co.	300	500	500	Rs. 80	555
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.	450	500	500	Rs. 25	400
Khamgaum Cotton Press Co.	240	450	all	Rs. 45	400
Manmar Manfg. Co	1,000	250	250	Rs. 10	160
Mercantile Press	125	125	..	9	9½
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	40	Rs. 55	415
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,250	500	500	Rs. 60	515
New Indian Press	1,000	125	125	..	112½
Prince of W. Press	500	500	100	Rs. 8	365xd.
Sabapathy Press Co. Ld., (Bellary)	500	500	500	Rs. 70	450
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	75	Rs. 7	450
Sind & Punjaub Cot ton Press Co.	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 12	..
Sassoon Press Co.	300	500	500	..	580
Volkart Press Co	450	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	600

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. 5 per cent. Stock	..	£100	..	..	£100
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent.	..	£100	..	..	£1

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Bombay Fire Insurance Co	600	1,000	1,000	70	870
Empire Fire Insurance Co	200	5,000	1,000	..	1,100
Indian Fire Insurance Co	111	5,00.		70	1,000
Prince of Wales Fire Insuran Co	250	8,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,750

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W. Company	1,308	1,000	000	..	1,375
Albert Edward Cotton Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	..	435
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	2,345	100	100	Rs. 5	10
Alfred Manfg. Co.	1,000	500	500	..	390
Alliance Cotton Manufg. Co., Ld.	1,800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	615
Bellary S. & W. Co., Ld.	271	500	all	Rs. 22½	230
Bo. Cotton Mfg. Co. Ld.	600	500	50	..	375
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,0	Rs. 2	885
Berar Mfg. Co.	2,750	200	2	..	150
Central India S. & W. Company	3,000	500	50	Rs. 25	790
New issues	3,000	125	..	Rs. 125	180
Colaba Land & Mill Co.	4,000	700	72	Rs. 12,	665
Connaught Mills	800	500	50	Rs. 2½	615
Coorla Mills	1,300	1,000	1,00	Rs. 70	625
City of Bombay Shares	50,	1,00	1,00	Rs. 50	850
Dhurumsey S. & W. Co.	1,000	1,000	1,00	Rs. 75	1,070xd
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,00	Rs. 75	685
Empress S. & W. Co.	1,500	50	50	Rs. 2	660
Framji Petit Mfg. Co.	1,250	1,00	1,00	..	1624
Gordon Mills	2,00	50	50	..	1624
Hindustan Mills	2,00	1,00	1,00	..	890
Hinguphat Mill Co. Ld	20	50	all	37½ p.s	650
Hydrabad Spinning C.	700	1,00	50	Rs. 2	83
Imp. Cotton Mills Co.	40,	50	1,00	Rs. 1·0	40
Indian Manfg Co. Ld.	66,	1,00	50	Rs. 7	1,410
James Greaves Mills	10	50.	1,00	Rs. 2,	615
Jaffer Ali Spin. Co.	1,34	1,00	50	Rs. 14·5	80
Jewraz Ballo	1,30.	1,00	50	Rs. 45	1132½
Khandesh.	75	1,00	1,00	Rs. 30	930
Khatao Mackenzie	1,00	1,000	1,00	Rs. 3.	825
Leopold S., Bleaching & Mfg. Co. Ld.	3,50	1,00	10	Rs. 5	144
Madras United	60	1 0 0	1,	Rs. 12	2,30
Mahalukshmi	65	1 00	1,00	..	110
Manockjee Petit's	4,05	1 00	1,00	Rs. 50	1225
Mazagon Spinning Co	5,00	250	250	..	187½
Morarjee Goculdas	1,15,	1,000	1,00	Rs. 75	1,470
National Spinning Co.	60	1,	1,00	..	42½
ajgaum Cotton Clean Ning Co., Ld.	1,00	1,0	100	...	65
Narayan Cotton Mills	60,	1,000	1,000		283
New Great Eastern	1,50	1,000	1,00	Rs. 0	935
Oriental	5,72	60.	60	Rs. 15	840
People of India S. & W Company	..	250	250	..	145
Prince of Wales Spinning Company.	1,00	500	50	..	80
Queen Spinning	800	1,00	1,00	Rs. 60	875
Ripon	1,00	1,00	1,00	Rs. 60	890
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,53	1,00	00		1,270
Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mill Co. Ld.	1,716	50.	50	Rs.	350
Shoiapore Mills	625	1,0	1,00	Rs. 35	1,285
Soonderdas	65	1,0	1,00	..	95
Southern India	1,75	50	5	Rs. 12	330
Southern Mahratta S & W. Co. Ld.	1,21	2,	2,		210
Victoria Mills	60	1,0	1,0		185
Western India S. & M Company	1,2,	1,00	1,0	Rs. 30	730
Lakmidas Khimj. S. W. Co.			1,0	...	710

MISCELLANEOUS

Alcock Ashdown & Co. Ld.	1,000	200	200	10 p.c	118
Badham, Pile & Co. Ld.	4,000	750	200	150 p.c	128
Bapty Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	Rs. 16	157
Barton & Co., Ld.	1,000	200	165	Rs. 2	110
Do. New issue	1,000	00	100	10-2 sp.	
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld.	500		50	3-2 p.	16
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	500		500	100 p.c	100nl.
Bombay Saw Mills	500		500	45 p.c	565
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,000	1,000	1,000		200
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,25	100	100	7 p.c.	118
Do. (3rd Issue)	1,000	2,500	1,500	Rs. 1 5	2,825
Bombay Municipal Bonds	2,000	62	375	32	705
Bombay Safty Match Co. Ld.	..	..	..	8 p.c.	10½
Cash Bazaar	500	100	100	..	100
Dydesdale Dyeing Co	1,50	10	10	..	12
Cooper, Madon & Co., Ld.	1,000	500	100	..	100
Indian Guarantee Surety & Assocn.	3,00	10.	10.	Rs. 10	81
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,00	25	25	..	16
Kurrachee Lighterage Co., Ld.	60	255	255	..	..
Kemp & Co., Ld.	4,00	50	10	Rs. 26	330
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	10	100	16 p.c.	86
Mechanics Building Co	4,00	5	40	Rs. 43	1
Napier Hotel Co.	30,	100	100	9 p.c.	75
Napier Foundry and Mfg. Co.	1,50	100	100	..	..
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	5,00	200	50	5 & 7	108
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	2,	2,	8 p.	1
Pearse and Co., Ld.	1,00	10,	100	Rs. 15	47
Port Canning Co.	6,00	1,00	1,00	Rs. 2	130
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,00	100	100	..	102
Soundy & Co., Ld.	1,00	10.	10.	..	72
Telephone Co., Ld.	12,00	25	25		7½
Thacker & Co., Ld.	3,00	60	60	Rs.	1,165
Thacker & Co., Ld.	1,50	10	100		185x
Western India Flour Mills	1,00	125	100	Rs. 125	95
Mr. Mr. Mody & Co. and	2,00	100	100	91	109

BANK OF BOMBAY.

STATEMENT of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 15th January, as compared with the statement of the 8th January :—

	Jan. 8. Rs.	Jan. 15. Rs.
LIABILITIES.		
Proprietors' Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Govt. and other authorized Securities	25,00,000	25,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	42,07,515	40,59,056
do. do. at Branches	19,45,863	13,41,935
Other Deposits	1,70,41,336	1,85,76,417
Post Bills	7,151	10,639
Cash Credits undrawn	11,58,870	10,48,710
	3,68,60,735	3,75,36,757
ASSETS.		
Govt. & other authorized Securities	32,48,845	32,98,865
Cash Credits on Security of Govt. Paper, Bullion, and Merchandize	33,31,657	32,99,165
Loans, on Security of do.	59,61,856	43,27,475
Current Accounts, overdrawn	4,912	2,750
Bills Discounted and purchased	1,77,94,162	1,76,49,793
Stamps	33,118	276
Dead Stock Rs. 5,77,583		
Amt. applied in reduction 2,75,000	3,02,583	3,02,583
Bullion	....	.....
Cash Balances, with Correspondents	4,13,308	5,70,376
Cash and Currency Notes	62,30,794	50,61,467
	3,68,60,735	3,75,36,757

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Bhownagar, arrived in Bombay yesterday afternoon, under its Nakoda, from Bhownagar, with a general cargo and 98 deck passengers.

THE B I S N steamer Purulia, 993 tons, Captain W W Allen, sailed yesterday for Persian Gulf and Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Lt-Col F W Spring, Mrs Tickell and Surgn and Mrs McCloghry, for Karachi ; and 63 adults on deck for different ports.

VESSELS IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

17TH JANUARY, 1887.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Arara	2066	J. Newel	A	K. Nixon & Co.
„ Arabia	2314	.....	B	Graham & Co.
„ Nizam	1606	R. W. Haselwood	C	P. & O. S. N. Co.
„ Ganges	1490	Stewart	D	P. & O. S. N. Co.
„ Hajeen	1842	S. G. Newey	E	R. Cursetji.
„ Clan Macgregor	1926	S. H. Palmer	G	F. Muir & Co.
„ Crown of Arragon	1485	W. Furgusson	H J	K. Nixon & Co.
„ Sorrento	1775	J. T. Rodgers	L	F. Muir & Co.
„ Akaba	2588	J. C. Main	M	K. Nixon & Co.
„ Port Phillip	2022	R. Calvert	N	J. Mackintosh & Co.
„ Waverley	3044	G. Dodero	O	K. Nixon & Co.
„ D. Balduno	1732	G. Dulling	Q	F. Rubattino.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessels.	Commander	From.
17	Ganges (s)	Stewart	London, Dec. 31.
	Bhownagar (s)	Nakoda	Bhownagar.

DEPARTURE.

Jan.	Vessels.	Commander	Destination.
17	Purulia (s)	Allen	P. Gulf & Karachi.

The following vessels have commenced loading since yesterday :—s. s. Empress of India, for Coast and Calcutta ; and s. s. Bhownagar, for Bhownagar.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.
11 Bancora (s) ..... Brown ..... Singapore, Dec. 26.
Szechenezi (s) ..... Randich ..... Cardiff, Nov. 17.
Agra (s) ..... Masson ..... Bombay, Dec. 16.
12 Nubdea (s) ..... Cave ..... Bombay, Jan. 1.
Loch Carron ..... Clarke ..... Liverpool, Sept. 1.

DEPARTURES.

Jan.
11.—Steamer Arratoon Apcar.
12.—Steamer Melpomene.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE

ARRIVALS.—JANUARY 15.

Spring, Lt-Col, Bo, Inspr-Genl of Ord, on duty, from Mhow.

JANUARY 17.

Attree, Capt., Mad., Q O S and M, from leave, from England.
Chapman, Major-Genl, Bl, Qr-Mr-Genl in India, from leave, from England.
Abbott, Major, Bl, 42nd Goorkhas, from furlough, from England.
O'Connor, Major, Punjab, R Irish Fus, to join, from England.
Sharp, Major, Bl, Rl Lanc Regt, from leave, from England.

DEPARTURES.—JANUARY 15.

Quicke, Surgn, Bo, I M S, on duty, to Poona.

JANUARY 16.

Hotham, Capt, Bo, R H from leave, to Kirkee.
Ross, Lt, Bl, R H A, on apptt, to England.
Howell, Lt, Bl, 5th N Fus, on duty, to Mian Mir.

JANUARY 17.

Wahab, Lt-Col, Bo, Lanc Fus, on duty, to Neemuch.
Attree, Capt., Mad, Q O S and M, from leave, to Bangalore.
McCloghry, Surgn, Bo, 6th Bo. Cav, on duty, to Sibi.
Spring, Lt-Col, Bo, Inspr-Genl of Ord, on duty, to Karachi.
Merriman, Col, Bo, R E, on duty to Deviali.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

By Lieut.-Col. the Hon'ble L. H. Bayley, Comdt., B.V.R.C.

Bombay, January 18, 1887.

1. The matches Nos. VI. and VII. in the prospectus of the Association Meeting will not be fired during this week, but are postponed till 31st March. There will probably be an extra (handicap) match open on Friday and Saturday next. The Committee hope that they will also be able to give the usual gold, silver and bronze Medals for the highest aggregates in the five matches and the extra handicap match omitted in the prospectus. "Sportsman's contest" position any.

2. There will be a Class of Instruction for proficiency certificates on Mondays and Fridays, at 6 p.m.

By Order,
(Sd.) H. HODGKINSON, Capt.
Adjutant, B.V.R. Corps.

HIGH COURT.—JANUARY 18

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Admiralty Suits.

5-86—Chalk, W. and S.—J. A. Shepherd and others vs. The steamship Celerity and others. —Little, S. F. and N.—Part heard.

6-86—Little, S. F. and N.—Hajibhoy Lallji and others vs. The steamship Shastri and others —Chalk, W. and S.—Part heard.

Long Cause.

513-85—Hore, C. and B.—Bai Mancooverbai vs. Bai Chatoorbai and others.—Little, S. F. and N.—Part heard.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice JARDINE.)
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Short Causes.

396-86—Ardeshir, H. and D.—L. N. Banaji vs. Hirabai and others.

397-86—Ardeshir, H. and D.—L. N. Banaji vs. Joay Soorji Vuasonji and others.

409-86—Nanu and H.—James Flynn vs. Haji Isak Tyeb and another—Tobin and R.

499-86—Tobin and R—Kessowji Toolsidas and another vs. Hurjeevun Moolji and other—Crawford and B.

521-86—Macfarlane H. and E.—Shamji Gowindji and others vs. Haji Oomer Soomar and another.

527-86—Bragu, L. and O.—H. S. King vs. E. H. Fern.

532-86—Wadia and G.—Sha Hiralal Jadoobhoy vs. Mahomed Sedick Haji Abdul Rahim.

2-87—Horn, C. and B.—L. L. Dreyfus vs. Haji Mahomed Karim.

[Long Causes.

325-83—Little, S. F. and N—Pallonji Ruttanji Contractor vs. Bhiccaji Gunesh—In person.—Part heard.

17,319-86—Bomonji and H—Bhiccaji Gunesh vs. Pallonji Ruttanji—Little, S. F. and N—(B. S. C. J.) Part heard.

329-86—Tyabji and D.—Fatmabai and another vs. Sidick Allana and others—T. H. Pearse, and M.H. Khan.

332-86—Bomonji and H.—Mowji Jairam vs. Pragji Dowji and others—Wilkin and B.

335-86—Little, S. F. and N.—Parwatibai vs. Parwatibai and another—Payne, G. and S.

346-86—In person—Allarakhbahoy Vazeer vs. Poollaji Bhewaji—Chalk and W.—Settled.

362-86—Janardhan G.—Gungusha Ramrutton vs. Ramprasad Mathooradas.—Thakurdas, D. and C.

371-86—Tobin and R.—Manock Haji vs. Goolam Hoosen Parpea—Thakurdas, D and C.

374-86—Little, S. F. and N—Thackersey Goculdas and others vs. Hurgowandas Cooberdas—Macfarlane, E. and H.

382-86—Crawford and B—Bai Labai vs. Fazulbhoy Vishram and another—Payne, G. and S.

391-86—Crawford, and B—Moolji Thackersey and others vs. Gomti and another—In person.

403-86—Ardesir, H. and D—Ruttonjee Muncherji Colah vs. Dorabji Framji Panday—Crawford and B.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice FARRAN.)
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

505-85—Payne, G. and S—Haji Moosa Adum vs. Zulikabai and others—Khunderao M.—Part heard.

456-85—Tyabji and D—Anandnuth Maharaj vs. Atmaram Kanobia—Winter and B.

223-86—Payne, G. and S—Janmahomed Noormahomed vs. Haji Cassum Joosub and others.

201-85—J. C. Cama—Muncherji Merwanji Narelwala vs. Hassum Coreji—Bomonjee and H.

313-79—Ardesir, H. and D.—The New Alexandra S. and W. Co. vs. Nursey Kessowji and others.—Jefferson, B. and D.—J. C. Cama, and in person.

317-79—Ardesir, H. and D.—The Colaba S. and W. Co. vs. Nursey Kessowji and others.—Jefferson, B. and D., J. C. Cama, and in person.

318-79—Ardesir, H. and D.—The Nursey S. and W. Co. vs. Nursey Kessowji and others.—Jefferson, B. and D., M., E. and H., J. C. C., and in person.

20-86—Wadia and G.—Bai Amgolukbai vs. Megha Gowa and others.—Payne, G. and S.—Winter and B.

330-86—Khunderao M.—Bhut Pana Sewji vs. Bhut Mangalji Durgaram and another.—Thakurdas, D. and C.

441-86—Tyabji and D.—Deepoorebai vs. Maneckbai.—Wadia and G.

166-86—Macfarlane, E. and H.—Yonkoo Balloo vs. The Gordon Mills.—Craigie, L. and O.

194-86—Wilkin and B.—Pregji Dewji and others vs. Mowji Jairam.—Bomonjee and H.

219-86—Payne, G. and S.—Hassumbhoy Bunda Allybhoy vs. Ebrahimbhoy Hassumbhoy and others. —Jefferson, B. and D.

249-86—Jefferson, B. and D.—Janabhai vs. Canji, Anundji and others.—Crawford and B., and Muljі B. B.

179-86—Craigie, L. and O.—Cursondas Vulubdas and another vs. Goverdhun Pitamber.—Crawford and B.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice HART.)
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

134-86—Payne, G. and S.—Allibhoy Khatao vs. Kessorbai and others—Macfarlane, E and H.—Part heard.

299-83—Tyabji and D—The Hon'ble John Marriott vs Gungadas Jumnadas Bawa and others—Bicknell and K.

264-85—Crawford and B—Khathabhai vs Rustomji Dossabhoy Setna and others—Tyabji and D., L., S. F. and N., M. and C, and F, G. and S.

194-84—Crawford and B.—Goverdhun Pitamber vs. Cursondas Harribhai.—Craigie, L. and O.

78-86—Hore, C and B.—Goculdas Hurridas vs. Premabhai and others—Janardhun G.

330-84—Mirza H. K. —Mirza Mahomed Cazum vs. The Administrator General of Bombay and others—Little, S. F. and N.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

BROWNE—Dec 18, at Wood End House, Marlow, the wife of Major J T Browne, of a daughter, still-born.
LANE—Dec 16, at Crathorne, 79, Thicket-road, Anerley, S E, the wife of J M Lane, Indian Government Telegraph Department, of a son.
MORGAN—Dec 17, at Rhual Isa, Mold, North Wales, the wife of Captain Morgan, late 71st Highland Light Infantry, of a son.
KYCROFT—Dec 19, at Eggesford House, North Devon, Lady Dorothea Kycroft, of a son.
SWAYNE—Dec 19, at 39, St John's-park, Blackheath, Kent, the wife of Major-General J D Swayne, of a son.
SYKES—Dec 19, the wife of Captain Walter H Sykes, Royal Engineers, of a daughter.
THOMAS—Dec 18, at Western Bank Sheffield, the wife of Surgeon W F Thomas, 17th Regiment, Madras Army, of a daughter.
THRING—Dec 15, at Carrickfergus, Ireland, the wife of Captain W P Thring, R.A, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BEATTY—LAMB—Nov 30, by licence, at St Luke's, Church, Bays-water, Joseph Beatty Higginson Beatty eldest son of Colonel Joseph Beatty, Royal Engineers, and grandson of General F Young, Madras Army, to Isabella Marcia, youngest daughter of the late Colonel William Lamb, of the Bengal Army, and granddaughter of the late General W G Leonox, H E I C S.
SCHLICH—MARSILY—Dec 15, at Antwerp, Dr W Schlich, Inspector-General of Forests to the Government of India, to Mathilde, eldest daughter of the late Hermann Marsily, Esq., of Antwerp.
VINDIN—HARE—Dec 21, James Stanley Vindin, CE, to Frances Elizabeth Anna, widow of David John Hare, and daughter of Major-General Wintle, late Bengal Army.
WALL—SCOVIL—Dec 18, at St Andrew's Church, Walcot, Major James Wall, Royal Artillery to Laura, widow of William H Scovil, Esq, barrister-at-law.
WEST—GOUGH—Nov 30, at St James's Church, Piccadilly, Charles Arthur, youngest son of the late Captain A G West, RN, to Charlotte Margaret (Margery), youngest daughter of Major-General Gough.
WINTLE—MONTGOMERIE—Dec 18, at Morningside, Edinburgh, Vyvyan D'Oyly Wintle, eldest surviving son of the late Major-General Alfred Wintle, RHA, to Margaret Montgomerie, second daughter of George Seton, St Bennets, Edinburgh.

DEATHS.

BAGGE—Dec 18, at Gaywood Hall, King's Lynn, Captain Richard Salisbury Bagge, late 10th Foot, eldest son of Richard Bagge, aged 36.
BARROW—Dec 12, at sea, Colonel Seymour Duncan Barrow, 10th Bengal (D C O) Lancers, aged 40.
CHAPLIN—Dec 16, at Assiout, Egypt, John Clifford Chaplin Lieut and Adjutant 20th Hussars, aged 26.
FORSYTH—Dec 17, at Eastbourne, after a few days' illness, Sir Thomas Douglas Forsyth, CB, KCSI, aged 59.
FULFORD—Dec 19, at Hong Kong, Richard Erwin Fulford, Lieut. RN, of H M S Leander, only surviving child of Admiral John and Isabella Fulford, aged 33.
FREETH—Dec 20, at Upton Park, Slough, Lieut-Colonel W Freeth, late H E I C S.
JOHNSTON—Dec 15, at Culross Abbey, Culross, NB, Georgina Emily, wife of Malcolm Laurence Johnston, and daughter of the late Colonel George Cadell, Madras Army.
MAYCOCK—Dec 19, at 8, Lancaster-street, Hyde Park, Mary Ann, the beloved wife of Colonel John Gittens Maycock.
MILKS—Dec 18, at Ham Green House, Bristol, Agatha Mary, the beloved wife of Captain A E Miles, King's Royal Rifles.
ROBERTSON—Dec 18, at Appin, Colonel James Robertson, late 79th Highlanders, aged 6'.
SHOWERS—Nov 26, at Wilmington, California, Julia, widow of the late Major-General St. George Showers CB.
WATKINS—Dec 11, at Lwyn-y-brain, Carmarthenshire, Major George Watkin Rice Watkins, formerly of the 23rd Welsh Fusiliers, aged 71.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

BINNING—January 11, at 15, Camac Street, Calcutta, the wife of J Binning, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

FRYER—TENNANT—January 12, at St Stephen's, Cotacamund, by the Rev Octavius Dene, BA, Principal of the Lawrence Asylum, George Willoughby, 22nd Bombay Native Infantry, eldest son of Colonel Fryer, Madras Staff Corps, to Syria Ellen Auldjo, only daughter of Colonel T E Tennant, of Westbury House, Ootacamund.
GREGORY—VALLER—January 10, at St Stephen's, Kidderpore, Calcutta, by the Rev A Saunders Dyer, Reginald R Gregory (Midland Railway) to Miss Margaret Valler.
HADEN—Le MESURIER—January 10, at Calicut, by the Rev J Mathieson, Richard Lancelot Haden, Salt Dept, eldest son of Richard Haden, to Mary, youngest daughter of the late Henry Le Mesurier, Indian Navy.

DEATHS.

ANDERSON—January 13, at Royapooram, Mrs Anderson, widow of the Rev John Anderson, founder of the Free Church of Scotland Mission, Madras.
BASON—January 7, at Lucknow, from paralysis and bronchitis, George Thomas Bason, aged 61 years and 5 months.
EPPINGER—January 10, at Bangalore, Mary, the dear wife of Mr David Eppinger, and youngest daughter of the late Captain James Lancaster, H E I C S.
SHUTTLEWORTH—January 7, at Calcutta, Elizabeth Englis Shuttleworth, eldest daughter of the late Digby Edward and Elizabeth Shuttleworth, aged 58 years.
SKINNER—January 6, at Meerut Cantonment, of Pneumonia, Alexander Skinner, the last of the sons of Colonel James Skinner, CB, aged 60 years.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
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(Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Street.)

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DESIRABLE and NECESSARY as it undoubtedly is to provide the relief required by a *hypermetropic* eye early in life, it is equally necessary that in *myopia*, because the latter is essentially a progressive defect, and the tension of convergence which the unaided eye is subject to in order to maintain binocular vision at the distance demanded by the anomaly of refraction, accelerates that downward progress greatly. Without glasses the myopic child grows up deprived of a wide field of instructive observation, though in that respect his eyes do not themselves suffer ; but what is of paramount importance in his case is to relieve the strain on the convergence, by ordering him always to use suitable concave glasses for reading and writing, so that the work may be placed at a distance of at least twelve inches from the eyes. This is generally necessary so that myopic parents made by that reason suspect it in their children, and cannot eg. otter than to take them to an oculist while they are young who would offer the same advice on the first appearance of a disposition to squint, which will generally indicate the existence of hypermetropia.
MENIST'S PERFECT Pebbled Lenses are as their name imports, the most scientifically designed and perfectly constructed of all.
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First Class certificate and Silver Medal, the Highest Award for Excellence, Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-84.
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WE HAVE RECEIVED our new Consignment of Real Dresden, Crown Derby, Doulton and Limoges Porcelain. An inspection is invited.
JOHN ROBERTS AND CO.,
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MR. N H. GUEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON.
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Next to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, JANUARY 18, 1887.

AN

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE BRITISH FORCE IN EGYPT.

LONDON, JAN. 17.

The War Office has decided to reduce the Staff of the British Force in Egypt from the 1st proximo.

In conformity with this decision, Generals de Montmorency and Lennox, Colonels Leach, Sandwith, and Cafe Turner, Majors Kekewich and Green, Captains Fitzgerald, Cooper and Murray, will be relieved from their duties.

THE TROOPSHIP EUPHRATES.

PORT SAID, JAN. 16.

The Indian Troopship Euphrates, homeward bound from Bombay, has passed through the Suez Canal.

ARREST OF BRITISH OFFICERS AS SPIES IN MOSCOW.

MOSCOW, JAN. 16.

Captain Macdonald, of the Bengal Cavalry, and Lieutenant Andrews, of the Indian Infantry, have been arrested here as English spies. The officers however explain that they were sent to Russia in order to learn the Russian language.

WARLIKE PREPARATIONS IN MONTENEGRO.

LONDON, JAN. 17.

The persistent and extensive armaments which the Prince of Montenegro is carrying out are exciting much comment in the various capitals of Europe.

THE SOCIALISTS.

It was remarked that bodies of Socialists attended the Parish Churches of Battersea, St. Pancras and Bermondsey yesterday, and hissed during the prayers for her Majesty the Queen.

THE OPERATIONS IN BURMA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MANDALAY, JAN. 17.

General Stewart reports from Mogouk that the column approaching Mainlung was fired upon on the 9th. The place was found strongly stockaded, but it was taken by assault by Captain Earle. Only one man of the South Yorkshire Regiment was wounded. The enemy lost several killed and fifteen prisoners.

Colonel Farrington reports from Tokoshat that the Wuntho Expedition troops from that side have occupied two posts, Sahgeen and Ookimjee, without resistance.

Fighting is expected at Kaulin.

Reports come from Myingyan of the capture of the wounded both of Moung Chantha and four other Bohs.

At Yemethen on the 15th, the Mounted Infantry from Ulinedet, under Lieut. O'Brien, 27th Punjab Infantry, encountered a large body of rebels and killed three Bohs and others. No casualty is reported on our side.

From Yen a report, dated the 15th, states that some days ago an emissary was sent from Yen to Hla Oo with the terms approved by the Chief Commissioner. The return of the emissary is awaited.

Mr. Burgess reports the failure of negociations with Wuntho. The Sawbwa of Wuntho has so far persistently failed to pay revenue, or to submit to the British Government, although assured that on his doing so he would be confirmed in his Sawbwaship on the same terms as he held under the ex-King Theebaw

Great pains were taken to approach the Wuntho Sawbwa through persons he could trust, the Sawbwa of Thoungdot on the Upper Chindwin, his near relative, being employed as an intermediary. The British troops had entered Thoungdot, and the Sawbwa there had been confirmed in his rule, and the troops withdrawn at his request.

After the year of grace already extended to the ruler of Wuntho, the Chief Commissioner summoned him to meet the Commissioner of the Northern Division, as it was necessary that the Sawbwa should make a formal acknowledgment of British authority. He was assured of perfect freedom to come and go irrespective of the result of his interview with the Commissioner. It was, however, intimated to the Sawbwa that if he failed to submit, British troops would advance on his capital. He did not meet the Commissioner on the date fixed, and preparations for an advance were pushed on. It is now rumoured that the Sawbwa has left his capital and fled northwards.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JAN. 17.

The Government has issued a notification stating the terms offered to Wuntho Tsawbaw, as he has refused to accept them, although the year of grace allowed has declined, our troops must occupy his capital.

Nothing important in to-day's official bulletin.

Many of the villagers have returned to Katha Kyatpyin and Mogouk, and mining operations have been recommenced.

The dacoits are reported in strength to the south-west of Yemethen, and a column has been sent against them.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A LADY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JAN. 17.

A most distressing and fatal accident occurred at the Neutral Lines this morning. Mr. Jos. Turner, Superintendent of the Government Bakery, with his wife, were practising shooting, with Morris' tubes yesterday. This morning Mrs. Turner continued the practice during her husband's absence. It is supposed that a cartridge missed fire, and whilst endeavouring to extract it, the cartridge exploded. The rifle, a Martini-Henry, was pointed towards her. Mrs. Turner was found by her servants dead in a chair, the shot having passed through her heart. Death was instantaneous. At the inquest a verdict of accidental death was recorded. This melancholy event has cast a gloom over a large circle of friends, as she was much respected. The funeral will take place at 7 o'clock to-morrow morning.

THE QUEEN'S JUBILEE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

NARIAD, JAN. 17.

At a meeting of the Nadiad Municipal Corporation, held under the presidentship of Rao Bahadoor Desai Bechurdas, it was unanimously resolved to sanction a sum of Rs. 2,500, to be spent on the celebration of the Jubilee of her Majesty the Queen-Empress.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS,

PLYMOUTH, JAN. 16.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Valetta arrived here this afternoon.

LIVERPOOL, JAN. 15.

The Hall Line steamer Werneth Hall left here this morning.

LONDON, JAN. 15.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Ellora left here for Bombay, Kurrachee, and Malabar Coast this evening.

SUEZ, JAN. 16.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Shannon arrived here from Colombo this morning.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Mirzapore arrived here from Colombo this morning.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JAN. 18

The Liverpool Cotton market closed steady. Surats 5rm.

Good Fair Dhollera	4
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	72½
4½ per cent. do.	74½
3 per cent. Consols for account	100½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	101¼
4½ per cent. French Rentes	110
Bar Silver.....	47

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT, JAN. 16.

10 p.m.	72·1

MONDAY, JAN. 17.

6 a.m.	69·4
10 a.m.	74·1
2 p.m.	78·1
6 p.m.	79·2

A PUBLIC MEETING convened by the Sheriff of Bombay, Mr. Dinshaw M. Petit, in response to a requisition sent to him, was held yesterday evening in the Town Hall to commemorate in a fitting manner the Jubilee year of her Majesty Queen Victoria's reign. The hall was densely filled with native representatives of all classes of the community and a number of Europeans. The Hon. Sir Charles Sargent, Chief Justice, who was invited to take the chair, opened the proceedings in a speech briefly surveying the great changes, political, social and financial, which have been effected during the fifty years of her Majesty's reign. Any one looking over the history of this reign could see for himself, how admirably the Sovereign has fulfilled the political conditions of her position, without exceeding in any case the limits of her constitutional authority. But what has chiefly gained for Queen Victoria the esteem and admiration of all nations to whom her name is known, are her domestic virtues, which, the chairman observed, had signalized her as a model wife and a mother. During the long period of her reign, her Majesty, standing before the public in that "fierce light which beats upon the throne," had proved herself worthy of love, admiration and esteem. Resolutions were then passed appointing a large general committee, representative of all classes of the community, and an executive committee, to collect funds for the Jubilee celebrations. Thirteen honorary Secretaries to the committee have also been appointed. The Hon. K. T. Telang, in moving that on behalf of the inhabitants an address of congratulation be presented to her Imperial Majesty by the Municipal Corporation of Bombay, referred in grateful terms to the great educational and moral improvements that have taken place in India during her reign. The motion having been seconded by Mr. Pe t was unanimously agreed to. On the motion of Mr. P. M. Mehta, it was resolved, "That the form of the proposed public rejoicings and the control of the expenditure thereon, as also the nature of any permanent memorial to be adopted, be entrusted to the general committee, this meeting being of opinion that the festivities should include the decoration and illumination of the streets, and the holding of a fair." Among others who spoke to the various resolutions submitted to the meeting, were the Hon. Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Mr. R. N. Khote, Captain Morland, and Mr. R. M. Sayani. The proceedings were of a very cordial nature; but after the usual vote of thanks had been tendered to the chairman, Mr. T. Lidbetter said that some definite suggestions ought to have been made at the meeting as to the shape the memorial commemorating the Jubilee should take. The chairman explained that the matter was left to be considered hereafter, but Mr. Lidbetter again rose and said, amidst hisses, that he wished to enter his protest against the manner in which the proceedings had been carried on.

THE Public Service Commission appointed by the Government of India met at the Bombay Secretariat for the first time yesterday, and did a fair amount of work. The members present were Sir Charles Aitchison, Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, president; Sir Charles Turner, late Chief Justice of Madras; the Hon. J. W. Quinton, Member of Council, N.-W. Provinces; Mr. C. T. Crosthwaite, Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces; Mr. H. J. Stokes, Chief Secretary to the Madras Government; Mr. W. H. Ryland, Superintendent of Stamps and Stationery, Calcutta; Mr. D. S. White, president of the Anglo-Indian and Eurasian Association, Madras; Mr. T. H. Stewart, Survey and Settlement Commissioner, Bombay; Mr. Ramsawmy Moodlier, sheriff and a pleader of Madras; the Hon'ble Kazi Shahbudin, Member of the Bombay Legislative Council; Rao Bahadur Krishnajee Luxmon, president of the Poona Sarvajanik Sabha; and Mr. F. C. Daukes, Under-Secretary to the Government of India, Secretary to the Commission. The undermentioned witnesses were examined during the day:—Mr. W. Lee-Warner, Acting Secretary to the Bombay Government, Judicial, Political, and Educational Departments; Moulvi Mehedi Hassan Khan, of the Oudh Judicial Service, Chief Justice of H. M. the Nizam's High Court; Khan Bahadoor Haji Gulam Mahomed Munshi, author of several Hindustani works; and Mr. Pandurang Ramchundra Desai, district pleader and a Commissioner of the Satara City Municipality. The Commission adjourned until 11 a.m., to-day; and intend to sit in Bombay from day to day until the 31st instant.

A REQUISITION signed by a large number of members of the Municipal Corporation will be sent to the chairman in the course of to-day or to-morrow, requesting him to call at an early date a special general meeting of the Corporation for the purpose of discussing and passing a resolution to the following effect:—"That in order to celebrate in the most lasting and public manner throughout the Indian Empire the Jubilee of the reign of H. M. the Queen-Empress, the Corporation beg to suggest for the consideration of Government the desirability of a special coin being minted and circulated this year, the value of such coin being two rupees and a half, the use of which in this country would, it is believed, be as useful and convenient to the public as the half-crown piece is in England."

THE collision between the coasting steamers Celerity and Shastri, which had lately formed the subject of investigation by a Marine Court, is now occupying the attention of the Bombay High Court. The collision took place on the night of the 5th May last in the Dabool river, while the steamers were going in opposite directions. Both parties allege that they were burning their lights brightly enough, and that as soon as they saw that danger was imminent, they made their engines go full speed astern. Each side, however, denies that the other had taken any precautionary measures to avoid the collision, and avers that the mishap occurred through the negligence and careless navigation of the other. Under these circumstances, Messrs. Shepherd and Company, who are the owners of the s. s. Shastri, claim damages to the extent of Rs. 24,010, and Messrs. Joomabhoy Laljee's firm, who own the s. s. Celerity, have preferred a counter-claim of Rs. 9,356. The suit and cross-suit are at present being heard before Mr. Justice Bayley and two nautical assessors.

BORING operations for petroleum are to be resumed at Gudda, in the Rawal Pindi district.

A TREASURY order fixes the Government rate for the rupee in transactions between the Indian and Home Government at one shilling and sixpence for the ensuing financial year. There has been a gradual fall of twopence since 1882-83.

THE ceremony of the consecration of the Lahore Cathedral, which is fixed for Tuesday, the 25th instant, will be marked by a public holiday. Instructions are being issued from the Civil Secretariat for the closing of all the public offices in the Lahore District for the day.

ALL the Cavalry, except the Madras Lancers, return from Burma to India in March next, and also the whole of the force which originally formed General Prendergast's army of occupation.

THE Government being prevented by the enactments of sections 19 and 22 of Bombay Act II. of 1874 from converting the existing District Jail at Satara into a Subordinate Jail and thereby effecting certain economies which the present increased facilities of communication render feasible, have caused a Bill to be prepared in order to remove the difficulty. The opportunity has been taken to propose the repeal of the last sentence of section 41 of the same Act, which has been rendered unnecessary by the provisions of section 400 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

SIR ALFRED LYALL has expressed himself very pleased with the increase, of late, in the number of pupils at the Sanskrit College at Benares. Along with this increase, it also appears that the extent of country from which the pupils are drawn has grown wider; and there is evidently a revival of interest in Sanskrit studies, as conducted at Benares, affording a strong contrast to the decline of the Oriental departments at Lucknow and Aligarh. A large number of the students at Benares support themselves, which in itself proves the popularity of the College. His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Provinces, has also observed with interest that a fair amount of success has already attended the endeavour to promote English instruction in the College, with a view to enabling students to pursue the higher study of Sanskirt with the appliances of European erudition. The progress made at Benares, under Doctor Thibant, is an example for all India.

MR. BOURKE's early weeks at Madras, says *Truth*, will be rendered more pleasant by the news that has by this time reached him from Scotland, that all the farms on the Coalston estate in East Lothia, most of which have for some time been vacant, have now been let; but, of course, at reduced rents. The Coalston estate belongs to Lady Susan Bourke, who inherited it from her father, the great Marquis of Dalhousie.

THE *Standard* of Dec. 28 announced "that the plan for the permanent administration of Burma after the termination of General Roberts' campaign is that Sir Lepel Griffin should be sent to Mandalay as Lieutenant-Governor, and that Brigadier-General White should be left in military command. As, however, Anglo-Indian opinion is almost unanimous in agreeing that Sir Lepel Griffin's claims to the Lieutenant-Governorship of the Punjab surpass those of any other official, Lord Dufferin may yet decide to leave Sir Charles Bernard at Mandalay, to complete the work to be done on the Upper Irrawaddy."

CAPTAIN R. C. TEMPLE is arranging for publication the journals and papers of Sir Richard Temple, kept during his residence in Hyderabad and Kashmir. The work will be issued by Messrs. Allen and Co. The same publishers have also in the press "The Defence of Kahun: A Forgotten Episode of the First Afghan War," by Mr. Charles Reynolds Williams; and two new novels—"Peggy," by Mrs. Damant, and "The Lesters," by Mr. F. M. F. Skene.

THE first list of Knights of the Order of the Indian Empire, which was to have been published on New Year's Day, will not be issued until the date fixed by the Viceroy for the celebration of the Queen's Jubilee in India.

THE Malagasy Government has concluded a loan of 15 million francs with the Comptoir d'Escompte of Paris, of which 10 millions will be employed in payment of the war indemnity to France and the remaining 5 millions for military expenditure. The loan, which will be redeemable in twenty-five years, will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, and is guaranteed by the Customs revenue in six ports. The French troops occupying Tamatave are making preparations to evacuate the place next month. Relations between M. Le Myre de Vilers and the Malagasy Government are somewhat strained, the French Resident insisting upon the maintenance of the French protectorate. The Malagasy Ambassadors have left for Europe.

INFORMATION has been received at Berlin that the attempts made by Russia to raise a loan of six hundred million francs in Paris have utterly failed. This statement is indirectly confirmed by the following communication from St. Petersburg:—"There is a rumour here that the Russian loan in Paris has been impounded; but it probably originated in the fact that the Bank of Russia intends to realize the unremitted remainder of the older Consolidated Gold Loans, which realization is not connected with the administration of the Russian finances, but is a piece of purely private business on the part of the bank in question."

THE semi-official *North German Gazette* denies a statement circulated by a news agency that a difference of opinion has arisen between the German Consul General at Zanzibar and Rear-Admiral Knorr, now stationed on that coast. It is added that the pending negotiations between the German Government and the Sultan of Zanzibar relative to the execution of the decisions of the East African Delimitation Conference are taking a thoroughly normal and pacific course.

ABOUT the middle of last month the *Constitutionnel* and the *Gaulois* published the rather unexpected news that M. Paul Bert had been converted by Mgr. Pinaud, and that he had on his death-bed received the last sacraments of the Roman Catholic Church. Those journals affirmed that their information was derived from an absolutely sure source; but it now appears that they were the victims of an unseemly joke. The incredulity with which the news of the conversion of the atheistical President of Tong-king was received by those who knew him most intimately induced the editor of the *Constitutionnel* to publish the name of his informant. The news had reached him by a telegram signed Vannutelli, Papal Nuncio at Lisbon; but that prelate has just telegraphed to assure the *Constitutionnel* and the *Gaulois* that he knew nothing of the despatch bearing his name.

MAJOR-GENERAL BARON KAULBARS has been attached to the staff of the Grand Duke Vladimir, Commander-in-Chief of the Guards Corps and of the Military District of St. Petersburg.

THE Austrian Government have decided to construct a strategic railway from Dembica to Tamobrzeg, in Galicia, on the frontiers of Russian Poland.

THE representative of the Porte at Vienna has informed his Government that the Austrian Cabinet considers the Turkish attitude respecting Bulgarian affairs not quite impartial; and that, should such a disposition be continued, a serious misunderstanding may ensue. The Austrian Agent at Sophia reports most strongly against the conduct of Gadban Pasha, the Turkish Commissioner in Bulgaria.

CONFIDENTIAL negotiations are said to have been opened at Bucharest by the Servian Government to promote a confederation of the Balkan States in case of war.

A TELEGRAM from Ottawa states that, although the Dominion Government are not satisfied with the modified scheme for an Imperial Institute, they are prepared to allow the £20,000 which they originally voted for the Jubilee Fund to be disposed of in any way the Queen may be pleased to direct.

THE *National Zeitung* charges the English authorities with culpable negligence in connection with the existing interruption of telegraphic communication between England and the Continent. While in Germany, thanks to the subterranean lines, the wires are in full operation down to the submarine cables, London is entirely isolated, owing to the indolent indifference of the British Government, which has failed to adopt the precautions which have for years proved so efficient in Germany.

A SERIOUS agitation is in progress at Liege for obtaining from the Government the demolition of the local citadel and fort, which, in case of an invasion, would furnish a pretext for bombarding the town, but could in no wise contribute to its defence. The same is the case as regards Namur, with its picturesque old citadel. The citizens in each case desire either to live in an "open town," or in one sufficiently fortified.

IN Russian circles it is stated that were the Prince of Mingrelia's candidature to be withdrawn, that of Prince Dondoukoff-Korsakoff would be put forward, which is another way of saying that the Bulgarians would gain nothing by the change. Meanwhile the candidature of a Hungarian Count of Bulgarian extraction, Gabriel Pojacevics, has been started by that nobleman himself, and some of his friends in Bulgaria.

IT is proposed to organize a national pilgrimage from Ireland to Rome on the occasion of the golden jubilee of the Pope next year. A similar pilgrimage has not taken place since 1698. A deputation of priests and laity will probably wait on Archbishop Walsh in Dublin shortly to obtain his sanction.

THE Prince of Monaco has been occupying his spare time in studying the speed of ocean-currents by means of a series of experiments made from the deck of his yacht, the Hirondelle. Before the close of the summer he submerged 500 bottles off the coast of the Channel, in the latitude of Paris, and some of them have already been found on the coast of Portugal. The Prince hopes to be able, according to M. Bonquet de la Grye, of the Paris Academy of Science, to find out, by the time of the arrival of the bottles on the distant coasts, the minimum force of the currents, a scientific problem which has been hitherto unsolved.

THE French lieutenant, Letellier, who was recently arrested at Carlsruhe with military drawings in his possession, on suspicion of being a spy, has been set at liberty.

THE trial by court-martial of the officers and cadets charged with being concerned in the recent conspiracy against the Bulgarian Regents has been concluded at Sophia. The two officers were sentenced to two months' and two of the cadets to two years' imprisonment.

THE Queen of Roumania has undertaken to deliver a course of lectures on national literature at the high school for girls in Bucharest. Her Majesty, who is well known as a poetess under the pseudonym of "Carmen Sylva," has been accustomed for some time past to give lectures privately in her palace to the young ladies of the leading families in Roumania. These literary assemblies proved so attractive that the demands for admission to them grew inconvenient, so that the Queen thought of delivering her lectures in the high school to all pupils who cared to attend. Before her Majesty could do this, however, she had to obtain a regular professor's diploma from the King and the Minister of Instruction. This required an examination, to which the Queen submitted, and, the diploma having now been won, not granted by favour, her Majesty will begin her lectures early in the new year.

THE session of the Federal Council of Victoria, which it was intended should be held early next year, will not now take place until the Parliament of South Australia has had an opportunity of considering the accession of that colony to the Federation, it being the intention of the Honourable J. W. Downer, the Premier, to submit this point to the constituencies at the approaching general elections.

SIR WILLIAM MONTAGU CALL, Lieutenant-Colonel Sandoval, and Mr. Baird have been committed for trial at the Bow Street police court, under the Foreign Enlistment Act, for fitting out the Justicia for the purpose of waging war on the friendly state of Venezuela.

MILITARY NEWS.

THE Lieutenant Andrews of the "Indian Infantry," who is mentioned in Reuter's telegram as having been arrested in Moscow on suspicion of being a Russian spy, is probably Lieutenant Andrews of the Madras Staff Corps, formerly of the Lincolnshire Regiment. With Captain Macdonald, who is also under arrest, he formed one of the batch of officers sent recently to Russia to study the Russian language.

THE War Office authorities are rapidly completing the necessary details of the scheme of mobilization, so that hereafter there will always be a portion of the army ready to take the field at a moment's notice. The *Daily Telegraph* states that before April next, for the first time in this country, the final arrangements will have been effected for the mobilization of two army corps, so that within twenty-four hours after receiving orders for foreign service a fully equipped force of 63,000 of all arms can be put on board ship ready to sail to any part of the world. The adoption by the Admiralty of a similar scheme of mobilization for the navy has of course greatly simplified one important feature—namely, the prompt disposal of transports for embarking the military the moment the order is issued. In connection with the army and the estimates it may be stated that the accounts in the forthcoming Budget for that branch of the service provide for rather fewer men than in the current year. It is, therefore, not because of any contemplated increase in the number of men, but owing to the necessary changes and additions of armament, that the estimate shows no diminution as compared with this year's grant. The sums demanded, it is urged, are absolutely requisite to render of true value the labour and expenditure already incurred to put the army in a proper and efficient condition.

THE latest returns respecting the mounting of the thirty-one regiments of regular cavalry show that the efforts which have been lately made to widen the field of supply at home and in the colonies have not as yet sufficiently increased the number of mounts. Twelve months ago, at the time the increase of the army by 10,000 men was only beginning, there were 10,936 horses for 17,421 cavalrymen, officers' horses being left out of the reckoning. Now it appears that for 18,400 men there are only 10,800 horses.

THE Impérieuse, barbette cruiser, has been deprived of her heavy and cumbrous masts and spars at Portsmouth as the result of her experimental trial at sea with the Colossus.

COLONEL GODFREY THOMAS GREENE, C.B., R.E., died on Monday, Dec. 27, at Eastbourne. In 1825 he went out to Bengal, and was present at the siege and capture of Bhartpore. He afterwards served for three years in the Canal Department in the North-West Provinces, and later on was successively executive engineer at Bareilly, Cawnpore, and Dinapore; secretary to the Military Board in Calcutta, and mint master. He retired from the Honourable East India Company's service with the rank of colonel in 1850, from which date the pending negotiations between the German Government and the Sultan of Zanzibar relative to the execution of the decisions of the East African Delimitation Conference are taking a thoroughly normal and pacific course. Until 1865 he held the post of director of engineering and electric telegraph to the Admiralty. He married, in 1831, Harriet Elliot, daughter of the late Mr. William Cowell, Civil and Sessions Judge in India. In 1886 Colonel Greene was nominated Companion of the Bath, in acknowledgment of the services which he had rendered to the Admiralty.

THE 16th Regiment Madras Infantry has been having a bad time of it—since its departure from Vizianagram. It was sent over to Burma in the middle of the south-west monsoon; spent thirteen days in boats on the Sitang river; and immediately on its arrival at Ningyan was split up into numerous small detachments to garrison unhealthy posts where the water was bad, and neither meat nor vegetables could be had for love or money. As soon as the men got too sick to be able to defend their posts they were replaced by healthy men, who in their turn became invalids. During the 4½ months the regiment has been in Burma, 1 officer has been killed, 1 severely wounded, and 1 invalided. Of the native ranks 5 have been killed and 35 have died of disease, 40 have been invalided to Rangoon, and there are nearly 150 men now sick. The incessant convoy duty along muddy roads in the wet months was most harassing to the men.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS.

"WYER CHALLENGE CUP" COMPETITION.

THE following scores were made at Colaba by a team of "B" Company in this competition, on the 13th inst. 10 shots at each distance. Targets Regulation. Position any:—

	500 Yds.	600 Yds.	Total.
Lt. J. M. English	34	35	69
Corpl. E. Thomas.....	33	33	66
Vol. W. Warner	30	32	62
Capt. R. S. Brown ...	31	25	56
Vol. W. A. Wickham..	32	23	55
Sergt. N. Warne	22	28	50
Vol. A. C. Owen	29	21	50
			408

Average.....55·28

This Challenge Cup was presented for competition to the Bombay Companies, by Major M. R. Wyer, to replace the scores made by the other Companies' teams who have fired as follows:—

	500 Yds.	600 Yds.	Total.
E Company.....	220	179	399
D "	222	177	399
A "	179	114	293

Unless "C" or "F" Company's team exceed "B" Company's total, the latter Company will be the winner of the Cup for the season.

CELEBRATION OF THE QUEEN'S JUBILEE.

PUBLIC MEETING IN THE TOWN HALL.

A PUBLIC MEETING of the citizens of Bombay, convened by the Sheriff, Mr. Dinshaw M. Petit, in response to a requisition sent to him, was held last evening at the Town Hall, to consider the steps which should be taken for celebrating the Jubilee of the reign of her Majesty Queen Victoria. The hall was densely crowded, mostly with natives representing all sections of the community, and there were also a number of Europeans present. Among those present were:—Sir Charles Sargent, Kt., the Hon. M. Melvill, C.S.I., the Hon. J. B. Richey, C.S.I., the Hon. Justices Bayley, Hart and Nanabhai Haridas, the Lord Bishop of Bombay, Sir Frank Souter, C.S.I., C.I.E., Colonel Portman, Captain Morland, Colonel Sexton, Messrs. G. Geary, F. L. Charles, D. McLauchlan Slater, J. P. Watson, W. Macdonald, and J. M. Slater, Dr. Blancy, Messrs. J. R. Duxbury, H. W. Barrow, and W. M. Macaulay, the Rev. A. Goldwyer Lowis, Messrs. E. D. Freeborn, T. Lidbetter, G. Cotton, Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart., C.S.I., H. H. Jungeesha, Messrs. Dosabhoy Framjee, C.S.I. Dinsha Manockjee Petit, Framjee N. Patel, S. S. Bengalee, C.I.E., K. T. Telang, C.I.E., P. M. Mehta, Hon. Dadabhai Naorojee, Messrs. Nanabhai B. Jeejeebhoy, R. M. Sayani, R. N. Khote, C.I.E., Jairajbhai Peerbhai and Vurjivandas Mahadowdas, Khan Bahadur M. C. Murzban, Messrs. Framjee D. Petit, Jehangir C. Jehangir, Jamsetjee C. Jamsetjee, Shivjee Dharmajee, Shamrao Vittal, A. M. Dharamsey, Karsandas Vallabdas, B. N. Servai, Vandravandas Purshotumdas, and Harkisandas Narotamdas, Dastur Dr. Jamaspjee Minocherjee, Messrs. C. F. Parakh, Muljee Bhavanidas, Javerilal Umiashankar, Dr. R. N. Khory, Dr. Cowasjee Hormasjee, Messrs. D. D. Ghandi and Furdoonjee Jamsetjee, Dastur Peshotam, Khan Bahadur J. D. Wadia, Mr. Bomanjee D. Petit, Dr. A. P. Cama, Messrs. D. R. Chishgar, Jamsetjee C. Cama, K. N. Kabrajee, A. F. Moos, Tribhovandas Mungaldas, Tribhovandas Varjivandas, J. C. Lalcaca, R. N. Byramjee, Jivanjee Mody, Hormusjee Dadabhoy, Purshotumdas Mangaldas, Sorabjee Cowasjee Paunvala, Nanabhoy R. Ranina, Eknath R. Khote, A. B. Kapadia, Dwarkadas Dharamsey, Govardhandas Khatauhhoy, Pheroz Dastur Jamasp, G. S. Mankar, B. B. Patel, Dr. Shantaram Vithal and Mr. Ardaseer D. Munshi.

Mr. Dinshaw M. Petit opened the proceedings with the following remarks:—

Gentlemen,—I will read to you the requisition that I have received, and which has been most influentially signed, requesting me to convene a public meeting of the inhabitants of this city.

Sir,—We, the undersigned, inhabitants of the city of Bombay, request that you will be pleased to convene a meeting of the citizens at an early date, to consider the steps which should be taken for celebrating the Jubilee of the reign of her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress of India.—We have the honour to be, &c., Henry Morland, C. Sargent, Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Munguldas Nathoobhoy, and numerous other gentlemen.

Gentlemen,—It has afforded me very great pleasure to be the humble means, so soon after my assumption of the office of Sheriff, to be able to convene such an august and influential meeting of the citizens of this renowned city, and that, too, on such a befitting occasion as the present for the purpose of considering and adopting measures for the celebration and commemoration of the Jubilee year of our Most Gracious and beloved Sovereign the Queen and Empress of India. (Cheers.) Without any further remarks from myself, I now call upon you to elect your own chairman.

Mr. Varjeewandas Madhowdas proposed, and Mr. Hormusjee Dadabhoy seconded, that the Hon. Sir Charles Sargent, Chief Justice of Bombay, be requested to take the chair.

The proposition having been cordially carried, the Chief Justice took his seat on a dais erected in the centre of the hall.

The chairman, who was received with cheers, said: Gentlemen,—Mr. Petit has told you the object of this public meeting, namely, to consider what is the best manner in which we can do honour to, and celebrate this Jubilee year of her Majesty the Queen-Empress Victoria. A few months hence it will be half a century since the eventful morning of the 20th June 1837, when the members of the Privy Council repaired to Kensington Palace to do homage to the young Princess Victoria, who was then to succeed to the throne of Great Britain and Ireland. During the fifty years that have elapsed since then, changes of the most important character, I may say of most momentous character, have taken place—changes political, social, religious and financial, changes, in a word, in everything which goes to constitute what is commonly understood by the expression "modern civilization." Now, gentlemen, I am not going to trouble you with an attempt to summarise those changes. But I am sure that anybody who would run over that period, and especially those who can remember England in 1837—and I fear there must be very few of such men in this hall—will admit that the England of the present day is very much changed from the England of the time when her Majesty came to the throne. (Hear, hear.) There is, however, one particular consideration to which I may be allowed to call your attention. It is one which bears upon all the special claims which her Majesty has to the admiration and esteem of her subjects. When her Majesty came to the throne, five years only had elapsed since the first great departure was taken from what may be called the aristocratic Government of England. Since then the political warfare between the contending political parties has been constant, and as we all know, has been sometimes carried on with much bitterness and acrimony. But it is to the honour of her Majesty that, during the whole of that time, she never gave effect to her predilections for one set of opinions over another. (Cheers.) There can be no Sovereign but must have some feelings, and the career gave effect to her own opinions like this is the constitutional monarch. Queen Victoria has never passed the limits of constitutional authority, and her conduct in this respect has established a very important claim to the admiration of her subjects. (Hear, hear.) Although, I am sure, anybody who will take the trouble to think over the history of the last 50 years will see how admirably her Majesty has always fulfilled the political conditions of her position, still it is in another respect that, perhaps, she is more generally admired, and has gained the esteem of not only all her subjects, but all the nations to whom the name of Queen Victoria is known. I allude to those domestic virtues which have shone so brightly in her case throughout the whole of her reign. (Cheers.) In the United States, a country in which there is no special love for kings and queens, the name of Queen Victoria is venerated and admired on account of those great virtues which signalized her as a wife, and do still as a mother. (Loud cheers.) Well, gentlemen, I think I have said enough to show you that during this long period of 50 years, her Majesty, standing before the public in that fierce light which, as the poet tells us, beats upon the throne, has shown herself to be worthy of the love, the admiration and the esteem of her subjects. (Cheers.) And if that be so, it surely becomes us to do our utmost, on an occasion like the present, to ensure the celebration in a becoming manner of this most important Jubilee year in her reign. (Loud cheers.)

Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart., C.S.I., was then called upon to move the first proposition, and said.—

Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart., who was received with cheers said: Sir Charles Sargent and gentlemen,—The influential citizens at whose invitation the Sheriff of Bombay has called this public meeting, have done me the honour to put the following resolution in my hands, which I shall begin by reading: "That with a view to the Jubilee year of the reign of her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress, the 16th February be observed as a day of rejoicing in Bombay as in all other parts of her Majesty's Indian Empire, the inhabitants of the City and others be invited to subscribe towards a fund for defraying the expenses of such public festivities as may be determined on, and of contributing towards any permanent memorial which may be decided on in commemoration of the Jubilee." Gentleman, we are, as you know, already in the Jubilee year of the Queen. Her Most Gracious Majesty, it is true, from a feeling we can all appreciate, has expressed a wish to see the fiftieth year of her reign expire before she joined with her people of England in a solemn service of thanksgiving to Almighty God for the great and many blessings of her reign. And we know that her Majesty's subjects in England, from the Prince of Wales downwards, are bent on so using the interval that the Jubilee rejoicings and memorials in England shall be worthy of the great occasion. But at the same time, the Queen, ever mindful of the wishes and necessities of her Indian subjects, has most graciously acceded to our natural desire, that the celebration in India should take place at a season of the year, when the weather will be favourable. And in accordance with her Majesty's gracious permission, the Viceroy has fixed the 16th of February as the day on which united India is to send to England's Great Queen a message of love, of gratitude, and of loyalty, which shall also be, in the face of the world, a message of good-will to the English people. (Cheers.) We are privileged then, gentlemen, to take the lead in this great celebration. We in Bombay light a bonfire, that will be repeated from east to west, till the flame has gone round the world. (Cheers.) Gentlemen, the speakers who are to follow me will state what steps it is proposed to take to carry out our idea. I venture only to ask you to show by your hearty response to this resolution that you are determined, as far as it lies with you, to rise to the height of this great occasion, determined that the warmth of India's greeting to the Queen shall be such that not even the homage of her own people of the United Kingdom, not that of Canada and Australia, shall efface the recollection from the heart of our Sovereign Lady the Queen. (Cheers.)

Mr. R. M. Sayani said: I have very great pleasure to second the resolution moved in such eloquent terms by Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy. I fully agree with him in all he has said, and I have simply to add that the Mohamedan community to which I belong yield to none other in the sincerity and depth of their feelings of loyalty towards her Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress, and of attachment and devotion to her person, and that the Mohamedans are equally anxious, with the other communities, that the Jubilee of the noble and glorious reign of our Sovereign should be celebrated in a manner befitting such grand and auspicious occasion. With those few observations I beg to second the resolution.

Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, C.S.I., after reading the names of the committee, said: Gentlemen—After this long list you will not expect me to make a long speech, but I desire to say a few words in support of the resolution I have laid before you. It has hitherto been my experience that, after a committee has been appointed at a public meeting, very few of the members take an active part in carrying out the object for which they were appointed, but leave the task in the hands of the few more zealous members. I am persuaded, however, Mr. Chairman, that it will not be so on the present occasion, because it is one in which we, one and all, cannot but take the liveliest interest. How the second city in the British Empire, which does not yield to any other city in loyalty to the throne and person of our Most Gracious Queen and Empress, will acquit itself will depend upon the activity and enthusiasm displayed by this committee. They should make their example and influence felt, not only around them, but far and wide in every centre of the city. They should see that the whole town puts on its best and gayest appearance. It is the good luck and happiness of the present generation to witness and share in the rejoicings of the Jubilee of a reign not only illustrious in great events in history, but a reign full of progress in all that ennobles and contributes to the happiness and prosperity of mankind. (Cheers.) No sovereign on earth is nearer the hearts of his people than is our Gracious Empress. Her Majesty's kindness to her subjects, rich or poor, high or low, is the praise of every lip wherever the British flag flies. She rejoices in our prosperity and sympathizes with us in our distress, and is always solicitous of the welfare and happiness of her subjects. To adopt suitable measures for the celebration of the Jubilee year of so great and good a Sovereign we have met here to-day, and I trust every member of the committee will discharge the duty entrusted to him by this large and influential meeting in a manner worthy of and befitting the occasion. It will not be our lot, Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, to witness another Jubilee, though out children and grandchildren may have the blessing by the grace of the

other good effects in various ways. The Quetta railway has been completed and has been quite recently, within the last few weeks, opened to traffic. It is even being continued, and is already some dozen miles beyond Quetta towards Candahar. It is difficult to exaggerate the importance of this railway from a strategic point of view, and if it is eventually carried on to Candahar and Herat it will be of equal importance as a means of material development. The Indian army has been increased by 10,000 English troops and 23,000 native troops, and certain important reforms have been effected in the army organization. The linked battalion system has been introduced, and the terms of pension have been improved. The native infantry is now being organised in linked regiments of three battalions each, and the battalion at headquarters will act as a reserve to the battalions in the field. The Volunteer movement has gained vitality with Europeans and Eurasians, and the natives are eager to overcome the reluctance of the home authorities to allow them also to join the Volunteer ranks. Harbour defences have been improved; and Bombay, which up to now has been the most vulnerable as well as the richest city in India, bids fair to be protected as an English maritime city should be.

Burma next forced itself on the attention of the Viceroy, and again diverted his attention from domestic affairs. No more willful Sovereign ever ruled than King Thebaw. He was given opportunities without number. His treatment of the Burmese Company, obstinate and unjust as it was, would not alone have led to his downfall. But France was then full of the glory of Eastern conquest, and dreams of an empire conterminous with British India dazzled the French Government, and led their local agents to do all they could to persuade Thebaw that his interests lay on the side of France. These intrigues have since been officially repudiated. When plots of the plotters go to this will. But there is no doubt that however false, and Thebaw might have saved himself if he had consented to receive an English Envoy at his capital, and given English diplomacy fair play. But *quem. Deus vult perdere prius dementat.* Thebaw refused all terms, and the English were in his capital, with King Thebaw their prisoner, within three weeks of his refusal. The invasion was a walk over, and the apparent apathy of the people somewhat misled the local authorities. The Viceroy and his Council strongly urged the need of more military strength to ensure permanent pacification, but more troops, though offered a dozen times over, were held unnecessary. So strong and general was this opinion that even the Viceroy himself, during his Burmese visit, on the occasion of the laying of the foundation of the new Rangoon Cathedral, last February, described the Burmese as "a most amiable and loving people," and he "thought those happy whose lot was cast among them." The general outburst of docility in the spring soon showed the error of over confidence, and troops have since been massed there to the number of 20,000, while a force of 10,000 police has also been organized. Dacoity, when once suffered to get hold of a people, is as difficult to stamp out as quicksilver is to crush, but it is now being gradually suppressed on a system that is sure of eventual success. The troops work from centres with moveable columns, the police follow upon the footsteps of the troops, and already many districts have been pacified. The pity is that the short, sharp, decisive campaign, with abundant troops, proposed by the Viceroy, was not carried out. The total of Englishmen-in-action warfare during the conquest was only 33 killed in the field. War and disease now tell a different tale. However, pacification is within sight; revenue is coming in, the dacoits are diminishing, and public works, such as roads, irrigation works, and a railway to Mandalay are being organised. Better knowledge of the country prove it to be more productive than was hoped, and it is full of mineral wealth. Trade with China has already increased, houses are growing up at Mandalay, while the price of land there has trebled.

The conquest of Burma has not monopolized the attention of Government. The increase in military expenditure and the instability in the relative value of gold and silver produced a deficit in the revenue that must be permanent as long as the fall of a penny in the price of silver entails the loss of a million sterling to the Indian exchequer. The imposition of an income-tax was the immediate result of the deficit, and the most rigid economy was insisted upon in every department. A Commission was appointed to travel through the country to report upon all possible economies in the working of every branch of the Government. They have ably performed their ungrateful task, and although they have not yet officially reported, it is pretty generally known that they will suggest savings amounting in the aggregate to £700,000 a year. Even this reduction will not, however, meet the case, and the income-tax, as was expected, fails to reach the rich native traders, who make delusive returns and are able to defy inquiry. Unless the silver question is settled, the Indian Government will still have either to face a deficit or encounter what is almost unpopularity which follows on an increase of taxation when taxes are already heavy enough. The pressing necessity of diminishing the expense of government has incidentally given an impetus to the local demand for the greater employment of the natives in the public service. It is notorious that our system of education in India turns out yearly a vast number of young men with considerable literary acquirements and a strong belief in their own power to govern India single-handed. For a long time past there has been a growing demand on the part of this "Young India" school for Government employment, and the share at present accorded by no means satisfies them. It is not enough for them, for instance, that they already fill the public offices in the lesser posts, and that every subordinate judgeship is in their hands. They want more posts, and posts of a higher character. The Parliamentary Commission of last spring would have investigated this grievance if it had survived party discussion. Its functions, however, will be more efficiently performed by the Commission recently appointed by Lord Dufferin, with the express object of inquiring into the claims of the natives of India to be admitted to a greater share of the administration. The composition of the Commission is a guarantee of fair inquiry. Its complement is sixteen, of whom six are leading natives, while the Eurasian and non-official classes are also represented. The claim on the part of the natives is so noisily and persistently put forward, that it might be well to remind the public that amidst the natives are to be eligible as any Englishman for the Civil Service and, beyond that equality, a certain number of natives every year are drafted into the service without examination under the title of Statutory Civilians. However, there is no doubt, first, that the present administration is too costly; secondly, that natives would do the work at less pay; and thirdly, that education has qualified them for many of the offices now held by Englishmen.

There are many other smaller events of the last two years which ought to be recorded in any exhaustive account, but only one of them deserves special mention in the present paper. The British public has been reminded from time to time of the agitation against the Hindoo system of child marriage and enforced widowhood. Lord Dufferin took the matter in hand. Reports were obtained from the local Governments and administrations on the advisability of legislative interference, and showed complete unanimity of opinion against such interference. This was speedily followed by a Government resolution to the effect that State interference in the present state of native opinion was neither expedient nor desirable. "Legislation," said the Government of India, "though it may be didactic in its effect, should not be undertaken for merely didactic purposes, and in the competition of influence between legislation and caste or custom, the condition of success on the part of the former is that the Legislature should keep within its natural boundaries." There are many well-informed people who still maintain that the Legislature might very properly have interfered as regards child marriages. The Hindoos themselves are much divided on the subject. The oldest and most authoritative sacred writers do not distinctly order or sanction the practice. Certain learned natives at Poona told Lord Reay the movement was contrary to the precepts of their religion, but they gave no authorities, and Professor Max Müller, on the other hand, has stated publicly that the religious argument has no foundation. This system of early marriage undermines the *physique* of the whole population, and saddens many a home with the hopeless presence of the Hindoo widow. Many people say that a short Act would have been acceptable to the majority, though there mouths are shut by fear of caste tyranny. However, Hindoo reformers are now on their mettle. If the Government respects their dislike of interference with their social customs, they must prove themselves capable of reforming their own homes as well as the body politic of the State.

No account of Indian rule is complete without some reference to the feudatory States and their relations to the Central Government. In no part of his administration have Lord Dufferin's special powers been of greater service than in the management of the native Princes. They are jealous to a degree of their position. The remembrance of the Sovereign rights they have lost makes them cling with tenacity to those they still retain. A blunder of form will make a Rajah dicontented for years. One gun too few in the salute, two steps too few in the Viceregal advance at the moment of reception, are enough to change all his views of British rule. But the present Governor-General fully recognises the importance of ceremonial, and each of his annual tours has been a great success. "There is no object dearer to my heart," he said to the Gaekwar of Baroda, "than to acquire the confidence and good will of the Princes of India—to make them feel with what kindly feelings I regard them, how anxious I am in respect of their rights, to maintain their dignity, to add to their consideration." Yet, with all his regard for their rights, and all his observance of ceremonial, he has somehow or other managed to convey the lesson to every one of these native dignitaries that his tenure of office depends on his good behaviour. Small errors are overlooked, but they all know that any distinctly bad rule would be immediately followed by the suspension of the ruler. The 40 millions of people who inhabit these native States are fully aware of this indirect protection, and no portion of the inhabitants of India is more loyal to England than the population of the various native States. Meanwhile much progress is being made in them. They all, more or less, are following the example of British India, and schools, colleges, railways, and irrigation works are all the fashion. On the occasion of his recent visit to Mysore, Lord Dufferin said he had nowhere been more struck by the advance of education, especially of female education. "The homes of India," he hoped, "would soon be the centre of domestic happiness and the fountain of light and noble and wise aspirations by the education of your daughters."

The foregoing brief sketch of the two past years shows a faithful stewardship, and Lord Dufferin's words to the Bombay Municipality, when he landed two years ago, may be safely quoted now. "Whatever criticism," he said, "may be justly passed on my future administration, it shall be in the power of no man to allege that, either from fear or favour, or any personal consideration, I have turned aside from whatever course was most conducive to the happiness of the millions entrusted to my care or to the dignity, honour, and safety of that mighty empire with which this great dependency is indissolubly incorporated." Yet, somehow or other, Lord Dufferin's popularity has been lately on the wane, and the Government of India has a little drifted out of touch and sympathy with the people. For some time past the Bengal Press has written in an almost seditious tone. In the Bombay Presidency, where more moderate counsels generally prevail, writing of a similar character is to be found. In the North-West and in Madras the infection has not much spread, but there are awkward signs even there; while, even in remote Sinde, a news paper recently gave two columns to warn the natives that the English were plotting to ruin the honour of their daughters. At Ahmedabad, the second richest city on this side of India, only 150 rupees (about £11) were subscribed for the official reception of the Viceroy, and at a meeting of 3,000 of the inhabitants an address was drawn up which substituted for the usual loyal words of welcome a formal demand for representative government, reduced expenditure, the employment of natives in the public service, the re-imposition of the cotton duties, and the abolition of the income-tax. Some of the native papers even went so far as to say that the appointment of the Civil Service Commission was so much dust thrown in the eyes of the people, and that the Government had already decided to give no further advantages to the natives. Yet, singularly enough, such an investigation was the first demand of the great National Congress held at Bombay last winter, and the object of this commission is officially stated to be "to devise a scheme which may reasonably be hoped to possess the elements of finality, and to do full justice to the claims of natives of India to higher and more extensive employment in the public service." Frequent repetition in the public Press of this outrageous calumny on his administration induced Lord Dufferin, in a reply to an address from the Brahman association of Poona, to repudiate the charge in words of almost passionate earnestness when he characterised the imputation as one of "a conspiracy to pass a fraud on the people of India." But this Viceregal remonstrance proved of little avail. One paper expressed itself as deeply pained by the remarks, because they laid the axe at the root of all criticism; another repeated the charge, and a third said that the British Government had done so many wicked acts that every act must now be viewed with suspicion.

It is hard to find the cause of the discontent. No doubt the benignant rule of Lord Ripon raised hopes in the minds of the educated Hindoos which could not fail to be disappointed. From the management of a village or the administration of a town to a share in the government of an empire is a very long stride, and yet the grant of the one was presumed to imply the grant of the other. It is a difficult thing to follow a ruler who has awakened such aspirations in a people quite unfit for self-rule. Lord Ripon himself gave no real encouragement to these extreme views. He was very far from admitting that the natives of India were either ready for or had any inherent right to a share in the Imperial Government. It is a point of view of the natives themselves, not of their rulers, and as they now enjoy a free Press they are able to force their views into notoriety. The real reason of the waning popularity of the present Viceroy is that he will not be in a hurry. Nobody can yet tell whether the amount of local self-government at present accorded is a success. Until that is certain, no further power should be given. It is quite true that in the various municipalities and other local centres there are many candidates for municipal offices. But that is merely an account of the value assigned to official position, and these petty governing bodies would, as a rule, do nothing if the nominees of Government did not take the whole direction. I know of one instance only outside the large towns where the unofficial members acted independently and did good work. It was at Nassick, the sacred city of Western India. The town was sadly in need of good water and decent drainage. To raise the funds the corporation decided to levy a pilgrim tax. The immediate consequence has been that the unofficial members have excommunicated by their caste follows, because the Brahmans of the town are afraid the tax will check the pilgrimage and destroy their income.

It must be remembered, as regards the native Press, that with a few brilliant exceptions all the host of vernacular papers (there are 150 in the Bombay Presidency alone) are conducted for some special purpose. A rich man has his paper to sing his own praises or press his own views. An intriguer has his paper to intimidate people with weak points in their armour. A politician or a party have their paper to spread their views. In every case the circle of influence is small and the origin of the particular paper is an open secret. None of them do more than scratch the surface of the millions of India. On the other hand, the millions are an inert mass who follow—do not lead—political movements, and who will neither make now mar the British rule save so far as they are acted on by others. The newspaper influence is a power now, just as the religious influence or the Mussulman influence was a power, and must be counted with. Before this newspaper period there was no public opinion in the country, because there was no nation. There was race hatred, religious animosity, caste jealousy, but there was no *vox populi* in the Western sense. These journals now form a kind of collective voice which, though it comes from only a small section, is beginning to influence the entire community. In addition to the newspaper another form of collective opinion is taken root. The country is overpowered with political associations. Every town has its association and periodical meetings, where the British rule is discussed and grievances are aired. These societies communicate one with another, and once a year delegates from them gather together in national congress at one of the great cities. Here again, it may be said with truth that only a handful of the nation is represented. But it is the educated handful—lawyers, editors, doctors, schoolmasters, that kind of stuff which leavens the whole mass, the brains which guide the body.

Under the influence of these new forces the country is drifting into a critical state. The popularity of a Viceroy matters little when he is a man of strong will with an intense sense of duty and a keen preparation of what is best for the country. Such men—and Lord Dufferin is one of them—prove the truth of the Latin adage *possunt quia posse videntur*. But when the whole Government is out of sympathy with those it governs it is time to diagnose the diseaseand find its cause before it can be cured. The case is a complex one. Better education has a good deal to do with it. Technical education has been neglected and literary education has been overdone. The industrial arts are despised. There are not a hundred students in the single engineering school on this side of India, but over 2,000 young gentlemen matriculated this year at the University. When Lord Ripon left the country an attempt was made to commemorate his rule by a technical college, but the subscriptions were paltry, and the plan remains on paper. In fact, the natives, who, at any rate, the higher castes, will not work with hands and only care for literary teaching. Thus a large, discontented, over-educated, or wrongly-educated class has been created, who throng the doors of Government offices eager for public employment. At the same time they give their importunity and air of patriotisms, and say they only claim a share in the management of their own national concerns. This same class contributes to another cause of discontent, already referred to, by mistaking licence for liberty in the enjoyment of a free Press. Then both causes have, perhaps, been aggravated by too much sympathy and too little strength at headquarters. The iron hand has its uses as well as the velvet glove. It would be a fooli-h as well as a wrong thing to gag the whole Press, but it would be both politic and right to punish in the course of law the writers of seditious articles. This sympathy at headquarters brings into relief the antipathy or contempt for the ordinary Hindoo which is felt by the majority of Anglo-Indians, and tends to create an unfortunate divergence of view between the English official and non-official classes. Other causes of a less tangible kind may also be found for the discontent. The Braham class has been brought forward to the exclusion of Mahomedans and Hindoos of lower rank. There are only 14,000,000 Brahmans in all India, and yet they almost monopolize the posts occupied by natives. But as the Brahmans also almost monopolize the brains and education of the country this is at present hardly to be avoided.

It is hard to suggest a cure for this discontent, as it is mostly of an impalpable sentimental kind, and comes a good deal from the unrest of a growing people. The real grievances are few. The Government is fair and just, the taxation is not excessive. Much however, may be done by the Civil Service Commission. Very many of the posts now occupied by Europeans could be equally well filled and at a cheaper rate by natives. It is only that higher posts, which require real administrative talent, that need be retained, together with a sufficient number of the lower posts to give the necessary field for training and experience to the English who for many year must fill all places of great executive responsibility. Much, again, may be done to divert the aspirations of young India from political agitation and public employment to other and equally worthy careers engineers, doctors, architects, scientific farmers, are all wanted. Trade remains in the hands of one or two castes. The old handicrafts are despised and neglected. Every reasonable encouragement should be given to the opening out of new lines of life by bringing the industries within reach of the masses. Both the Government of India and the Government of Bombay have recently published minutes which show they are alive to this want. One other remedy has been suggested of a much more revolutionary kind, but its advocates grow daily in in number among even the most cautious students of Indian politic life. It is to give in some way this newly-educated discontented class, which at present can only speak through the Press or by petitions, a voice in the Provincial Legislative Councils on purely domestic matters. It is too big a subject to discuss at the end of a long paper. But it is hard to see what danger there could be in giving a seat to, say, the University of Bombay, the Chamber of Commerce, and the Municipality of Bombay, and the town councils throughout the Presidency in sets of half-a-dozen. It would not add inconveniently to the number of the present Legislative Council and would act as a grand safety valce for native political agitation.

TERRIBLE EXPLOSION OF PETROLEUM.

A TERRIBLE explosion of petroleum gas took place on Sunday night, Dec. 26, on board the steamship Petriana, off London, lying in Messrs. Clover's yard at Birkenhead, by which six lives were lost and several persons were seriously injured. The Petriana belongs to Stuart and Co., of London, and arrived at Liverpool from Batoum a few days ago with 2,000 tons of petroleum, which was discharged in Herculaneum Dock. She also encountered the recent storm on her way home and suffered considerable damage. A leakage was found in the tanks, and after the discharge of cargo she was taken to Birkenhead for repairs, which proceeded all Saturday and Sunday. There were six tanks, which extended from stem to stern. While the men were below with naked lights testing the tanks the gas ignited and an explosion took place. Five or six of the men managed to find their way to the deck. They were dreadfully burned, and were removed to hospital; but Captain Korkright, commander of the vessel; Mr. Pawcus, consulting engineer, Liverpool; Mr. Mayor, manager to Messrs. Hawthorne, Leslie, and Co., Newcastle (who built the steamer); and William Crawley, labourer, were killed, and two of the persons injured have since died.

THE STATE OF EUROPE.

THE RUSSO-GERMAN COMPACT AND THE PROSPECTS OF A FRANCO-GERMAN WAR.

THE Paris correspondent of the *Times* announces, on the authority of a trustworthy correspondent, that "a direct alliance between Germany and Russia was signed a fortnight ago. What led to it was Count Kalnoky's attitude, together with the rumoured appointment to the French premiership of a man whose very name exasperates the entire Court. The Czar regarded the mere supposition of such an appointment as a proof that an understanding between Russia and France was a chimera, and he accordingly agreed to the alliance offered him." According to the Vienna correspondent of the *Standard*, Germany seems to have given reassuring explanations to the Vienna Cabinet concerning the extent and object of her *rapprochement* with Russia. He adds that it must be regarded as the reflex of these explanations that the *Pesther Lloyd*, in a paragraph under the semi-official mark, accuses the French and Russian press of having invented the report of the existence of a separate agreement between Germany and Russia, with the object of creating irritation, and, if possible, separating these two allies. The *Daily Chronicle's* correspondent in the same capital states that a rumour is current in well-informed circles there that Count Kalnoky's position as Foreign Minister is much shaken, and that his early resignation is not improbable. From Berlin it is reported that much more favourable views are beginning to prevail with regard to the prospects of peace.

From Berlin it was reported, when the mail left England, that the optimist views of the situation, which were then decidedly on the increase, were based, among other things, upon the fact that the German Emperor, who had been in excellent spirits for the previous few days, had expressed in the presence of the six foreign Ambassadors, who were his Majesty's guests at dinner, the highest satisfaction and confidence at the present outlook. It was accordingly inferred that the prospects of peace had recently greatly improved, and that Europe would not be disturbed by war during the coming spring. The war party, whose hopes were previously running very high, had become exceedingly quiet. The same correspondent adds:—

The rumour of a special Russo-German alliance is simple nonsense, especially of one directed against Austria. On the contrary, the Austro-German alliance is and remains absolutely intact. The news of an Austro-German rupture may be traced exclusively to French influences hostile to Germany, the aim being to sow mischief between the Governments. These attempts are, of course, vain; but, unfortunately, Russian armaments continue on the most extensive scale, and Russian provocations are recommencing. The Czar continues so excited that one never knows what the next day may bring forth. Nor is one quite sur whether the present peaceful attitude of France is more than a sham and a mask, intended to lull Germany into security and deceive her regarding the real intentions of that country. At any rate, the whole attitude and action of France are watched here with lynx-eyed attention; and it excites considerable astonishment that the French Government, despite all its assurances of peace, has for months past been buying so many horses in Denmark that they must be intended for cavalry and artillery.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* says that he has received a letter from an exceptionally well-informed friend in Rome:—

He affirms that, notwithstanding present appearances, there is perhaps less danger of an Austro-Russian war than of another Franco-German campaign. Indeed, he assures me that in the most exalted spheres in Rome the outbreak of hostilities between France and Germany is now looked upon merely as a question of weeks. In France, he says, nobody, excepting perhaps the Minister of War, seems to realize that the danger may be close at hand. The French themselves do not want War, their preparations are not quite complete, and they do not intend to commit the folly of attacking Germany. It has never occurred to them that it might not suit Germany as well as they were ready, and to let them choose their own time for taking the field. They flatter themselves that the Emperor William, Marshal von Moltke, and Prince von Bismarck, being all elderly men, are reluctant to incur the fatigue of another war. They have failed to grasp a fact that is well known at every European Court—that the founders of the German Empire intend to consolidate their work before they die. What that means everybody knows. My correspondent proceeds to impart some rather astonishing intelligence, yet its accuracy may be implicitly relied on. He states that the preparations which Germany has been making for years past were finished last week. "Jusqu'au dernier boulon de guetre, as Marshal Lebœuf said of the French army on the eve of the war of 1870. All that has been written about the supply of repeating rifles in the German army he declares to be so much dust in the eyes of foreigners. There are nearly 1,000,000 repeating rifles ready for distribution. According to authentic data Germany can muster about 3,000,000 drilled men, and France about 2,500,000. The French are believed to be deficient in discipline and generals. Both might be remedied with time; but Germany is not disposed to wait until the French army shall in either of those respects rival her own. What has been chiefly preoccupying Germany of late is to secure the benevolent neutrality of Russia. She will have to pay Russia a price for it, and that will probably be pressure on Austria while Russia settles the Bulgarian question in her own fashion—in fact, that pressure would seem to have begun already. At the time when the Luxemburg question threatened to lead to war Prince Gortchakoff likewise put the benevolent neutrality of Russia in the market. This accounts in no small measure for the hitherto inexplicable attitude of Germany. From what my friend writes it appears that in Rome they are so sure of a Franco-German war in the course of the coming year, that they have already inscribed in the study of its technical military features.

The letter adds that the Germans have been much struck with the capacity for organizing displayed by General Boulanger. It was believed up to quite recently in German military circles that the ridicule showered upon General Boulanger in France would have ruined his position. That proved to be a mistake, and it is now fully recognized in the same quarters that the present French Minister of War is an officer of no ordinary ability.

GERMANY'S FINANCIAL RESOURCES.

In one respect Germany has an enormous advantage over its immediate neighbours and possible allies or antagonists in the case of a great war. The Empire has no funded debt, while all its neighbours are heavily loaded with debt.

A home paper says:—France, to begin with the most formidable, has a debt, the charge of which in all exceeds 51 millions sterling. A portion of this, of course, it is to be borne in mind, is in the form of annuities, a portion is repayment of debt; but annual charge in one form or another amounts to the sum stated. Russia has a debt involving an annual charge of about 32 millions sterling; but Austria-Hungary has a debt involving an annual charge of over 19 millions sterling, and Italy has a debt involving an annual charge of more than 21 millions sterling. It is to be borne in mind, however, that when it is said that Germany has no debt, that only refers to the Empire. The several States of which the Empire is made up have a debt of their own; and the Prussian debt is a considerable one. Against this Prussian debt, however, is to be set off very valuable property. Practically, the Prussian State owns all the Prussian railways; and it has large properties in mines, forests and the like. Still, there is a debt existing, and the advantage which Germany has over its neighbours in respect to its debt charge is not so great as at first sight appears. In regard to the money cost of the army and navy, Germany again compares very favourably with its neighbours. The cost of both services somewhat exceeds twenty-three and-a-half millions sterling; while the cost in France approaches thirty-four-and-a-quarter millions sterling, and in Russia it exceeds thirty-nine millions sterling. In Austria-Hungary lower-yet, it underrises-and-a-half millions sterling, while Italy under twelve-and-a-half millions sterling. Taking the smallness of its debt and the moderate cost of the army and navy together, it is unquestionable that Germany has a very considerable advantage in a strictly pecuniary sense compared with its immediate neighbours.

GERMAN MILITARY PREPARATIONS.

The manufacture of the required number of repeating rifles is so near completion that the whole of the German army will be equipped with that weapon within a few days. This gives Germany again an immense advantage over all other European Powers, which will require at least a couple of years before they can put repeaters into the hands of all their troops.

The new rifle, which bears the title "M." (*i.e.*, Mauser), "71, 84," in token that the old model 71 has been adhered to in principle, with some modifications of it made in 1884, is described as being 1·3 metre long without, or 1·8 metre with the bayonet, and weighs 4·6 kilogrammes with empty magazine, or 5 kilogrammes when the magazine contains its full store of eight cartridges. These are cased with brass, each being 78 millimetres long and weighing 43 grammes. The powder-charge consists of 5 grammes of new rifle-powder—"M. 71." The weapon, of which the barrel is of rifled steel, coloured brown outside to protect it against rust, can be sighted for a distance of from 200 to 1,000 metres. It has a calibre of 11 millimetres. The rifle can be used either as a single shooter or repeater, and is fired in the usual way.

THE FEELING IN FRANCE.

The Paris correspondent of the same paper says that although war speculations continue to be the order of the day here, the French, almost to a man, profess to disbelieve in the possibility of serious complications arising between their Government and that of Germany; but at the same time the opinion is persistently expressed and believed in, that if war really did break out, they might turn the tables on the enemy.

It is often argued that in 1870 the French were, as a rule, victorious whenever they were not greatly inferior to the Germans in point of numbers. They have now a large army and a splendid artillery, and they think that, man for man, they are decidedly better than the Germans, whom they declare to be unquestionably disciplined, but not soldiers by instinct like themselves. I have even heard it contended by Frenchmen that their cavalry is superior to the German. This is going too far; but this will suffice to show the opinions which are entertained by ordinary people here. The French War Office is supposed to have a wonderful plan for the campaign. What this is I do not profess to know, though I met a Frenchman on Saturday, who had served throughout the last war, and declared with much mystery that he was acquainted with its details. If so, you may be sure that the ramifications of the famous plan have long are this been discussed by the old generals at Berlin. It seems to be an admitted fact here that the prospect of an alliance with Russia has definitely faded away, owing principally to the disappearance of M. de Freycinet from the situation scene; but a Russian politician, who has lately arrived here, and has been duly interviewed, has declared that his country desires war, and that it will have its wish ere another twelvemonth has passed. He did not, however, appear quite certain as to how the ball was to open; for he averred that Russia would probably begin with Austria, but that this would simply be with the object of measuring swords with Germany afterwards. Germany was the real enemy.

The *Gaulois* has announced that at the last Cabinet Council General Boulanger, yielding to the representations of his colleagues, consented to reduce his original demand for a credit of 300,000,000fr. to 43,000,000fr., the amount required to cover the supplementary military expenses for the current financial year.

RUSSIA MENACING AUSTRIA.

It is now reported that the number of Russian troops on the Austrian frontier is close upon 200,000. They are huddled together in cantonments where there is only ordinary accommodation for 50,000, in the hope of leading astray the authorities on this side of the frontier. A home paper says:—

In case war were to be declared, masses of Russian cavalry would overrun Galicia, and would endeavour to prevent the Austrian mobilization in Poland. In well-informed quarters in Bucharest it is believed that Roumania will not commit herself to joining the Central European Alliance should the Bulgarian question give rise to serious complications, but will rather follow a policy of armed neutrality, leaving her free at the decisive moment to take the course best calculated to protect Roumanian interests. There are, however, indications that, notwithstanding the experiences of 1877-78, Roumania may be found on the side of Russia, which still enjoys much sympathy among Roumanians, and particularly in Moldavia. Military preparations are being energetically pushed forward by the Roumanian Government. The various workshops are engaged day and night in manufacturing army equipments, and work on the fortifications is being carried on with unremitting activity. The new Servian army organization, which has just been gazetted, decrees universal and compulsory service in the regular army between the ages of twenty and twenty-eight, up to thirty-seven in the second ban, and up to fifty in the landsturm. The first and second ban of the Servian army are each divided into forty-five infantry battalions, and there are besides twenty-five squadrons of cavalry and twenty-five batteries of artillery, together with auxiliary troops.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION IN ENGLAND.

LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL'S RESIGNATION

A CABINET COUNCIL was held on Dec. 28 at the Foreign Office. The Ministers present were:—The Marquess of Salisbury, the Lord Chancellor, the Lord Chancellor of Ireland, Viscount Cranbrook, the Right Hon. Henry Matthews, the Earl of Iddesleigh, the Right Hon. Edward Stanhope, the Right Hon. W. H. Smith, Viscount Cross, the Right Hon. Lord George Hamilton, the Right Hon. Lord John Manners, Lord Stanley, the Right Hon. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, and the Right Hon. A. J. Balfour.

The Cabinet definitely decided to recommend a further prorogation of Parliament to January 27. It was evident that there would not be time, after the rearrangement of the Cabinet, to complete the preparations for the session by Jan. 13, the date originally fixed upon, and Ministers were unanimously of opinion that it would be more convenient for Parliament to meet about the usual time early in February. In this connection it may be stated that the selection of so early a date as Jan. 13 was made chiefly on the representation of Lord Randolph Churchill. Several of the other Ministers would have preferred a later date, but they subordinated their wishes to that of the ex-Chancellor of the Exchequer, who declared that no time should be lost in bringing before the House of Commons the proposals of the Government in reference to procedure.

In laying before his colleagues the facts connected with the crisis, Lord Salisbury read the letter in which Lord Randolph Churchill explained his position. In this document the sole reason assigned by the ex-Chancellor of the Exchequer for his retirement was that which has already been publicly stated. The Cabinet was entirely in accord with the Premier as to the inadvisability of altering the Army and Navy Estimates so as to remove Lord Randolph Churchill's objections. All the Ministry expressed deep regret at his lordship's secession, but in the present critical state of affairs on the Continent it was felt that our national defences should be looked to at any cost. As to the future, the Premier's action in telegraphing to Lord Hartington was warmly applauded, and a good deal of hope was expressed that the Liberal Unionist leader would now respond in a favourable manner to the appeal to join in the active work of the Government. On the other hand, in the event of Lord Hartington adhering to his determination of last summer, an important section of the Cabinet were of opinion that such an event should not hinder the Conservative party from closing up their ranks and proceeding with the programme of legislation agreed upon. Nothing in this Ritle was done, it being felt that before anything practical could be decided the Cabinet must be in possession of the views of Lord Hartington on the situation.

ATTEMPTS AT RECONCILIATION.

Attempts have been made to effect an arrangement of the dispute between Lord Randolph Churchill but without the least hope of a reconciliation. It is pointed out, with regard to the possibility of a reconciliation with Lord Randolph Churchill, that there is a precedent for the resignation of a Cabinet Minister under circumstances as peculiar, and of his immediate resumption of office. It was in December, 1853, when London was immersed in snow, the public mind was absorbed in the question of the relations between this country and Russia. Lord Aberdeen's Government were preparing for war. But on December 16 it was announced that Lord Palmerston, the Home Secretary, had resigned. It was found that the points of difference between him and Lord Aberdeen were two-fold—in Lord John Russell's Reform Bill. Considerable pressure was put on Lord Palmerston and Lord Aberdeen to resume official relations, and on December 26 Lord Palmerston went back to the Home Office.

LORD HARTINGTON AND THE CABINET.

Lord Hartington, after a consultation with his chief supporters, has decided against actual coalition with the Government. The *Pall Mall Gazette* says:—"The Liberal Unionists are well aware of the dissatisfaction among the Tory rank and file to see Lord Hartington installed even as leader of the House of Commons, much less as Prime Minister. Under these circumstances they are clearly of opinion that they can render the Government better help from outside than from the inside. At the same time, there is a strong disposition to meet the altered position of affairs by promises of increased support to the Government. In the last Session of Parliament Lord Hartington's support of Lord Salisbury was at once passive and conditional. It seldom intervened in debate; and it was distinctly understood that his support was contingent upon the Government agreeing to a moderately Liberal policy. Now, however, the feeling is that Lord Hartington might well make his support at once active and absolute. He will promise Lord Salisbury to assist the Government actively during the Session, when they find themselves in a tight place, and he will waive his insistance upon the adoption of Liberal measures. Hitherto Lord Hartington has said 'Give us a little Liberal legislation and I will give you support.' In future he will say, 'Never mind the legislation; govern the country and that support shall be yours.' Even so, however, it is felt that the Government would experience considerable difficulty in carrying on next Session without Lord Randolph to lead the party in the Commons. Efforts are, therefore, being made to bring the prodigal back. He is by no means stiff himself, and very moderate concessions on Lord Salisbury's part would now suffice to patch up the quarrel. The threatening state of foreign affairs, which was not without its effect upon Lord Randolph's resolution, has been considerably relieved by the rumours of a Russo-German alliance, and the consequent failure of Lord Salisbury's attempt to establish a fighting alliance with Austria. Another cause of difference—namely, Lord Randolph's Budget economies—is also in a better way to be disposed of—for Lord Randolph is able to see that Lord Salisbury has a very strong cry in "Defence of the Empire," and that insistance upon cheeseparing in this direction would not be acceptable to his Lordship's colleagues' friends. Under these circumstances, a reconciliation on some such lines as we sketched the other day is not unlikely, although, of course, any positive measures cannot be taken till the negotiations with the Liberal Unionists have formally and finally fallen through."

On Dec. 31, Mr. Goschen had an interview at Devonshire House with Lord Hartington. Immediately after the conclusion of the interview, Lord Hartington, accompanied by his Secretary, Colonel Lascelles, walked to Arlington Street, where he called upon Lord Salisbury by appointment, with the view of acquainting the Premier of the attitude which the Liberal Unionists proposed to adopt in the present Ministerial crisis. Colonel Lascelles remained but a few minutes at Arlington-street, and returned to Devonshire House, leaving Lords Salisbury and Hartington alone. Their lordships were in consultation for a considerable time, and at the close of their interview Lord Hartington went to Brooks's Club, the Premier leaving his house shortly afterwards and driving to the Athenæum Club. After remaining there till nearly three o'clock, Lord Salisbury walked to Downing-street, where Lord Rowton and the Turkish Ambassador had interviews with him.

In the course of the afternoon his Lordship had an interview with Mr. Chamberlain.

The Press Association is informed that in the course of the interview Lord Hartington informed the Premier that he and his colleagues were in accord as to the inadvisability of forming a coalition Government at the present juncture. He was able to promise Lord Salisbury a continuance of the cordial support which had been given to him since the formation of the Cabinet.

The Standard understands that, not only the members of the Cabinet, but the Conservative Party generally, are prepared, in case of necessity, to give up every post in the Government which the Liberal Unionist Leaders would be willing to accept, with the exception of that of Prime Minister.

It has already been stated that the Army and Navy Estimates for the coming year were less than those of the preceding Administration. The *Standard* to-day adds that in the following year they would have been still further reduced, but it was felt to be impossible roughly to strike a million off the totals, as the Chancellor of the Exchequer demanded.

SIR MICHAEL HICKS-BEACH'S APPEAL TO THE UNIONISTS.

The Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant received on Dec. 30 at Dublin a deputation from Ulster, who urged that the Government should promote various reforms, including the provisions of judicial rents for leaseholders, the establishment of an occupying proprietary of the land, the abolition of primogeniture and entail, and the establishment of free trade in land. Sir M. H. Beach said Royal Commissions were considering some of these subjects, and in respect to leaseholders, arterial drainage, and railways he hoped their reports would be presented in time to enable the Government to propose some legislation next Session. He added:—You tell me you come, though differing in some matters, yet anxious to give your support to her Majesty's Government in suppressing disloyalty and anarchy, and in maintaining the Union of the United Kingdom, at the same time you come to put before us your views as to the reasonable reforms which you think should be carried out. I wish to say very plainly that no Government, perhaps, in the country ever had a more difficult task than that which we have to deal with. We want, in performing that task, the full support of what I may call the Unionist party, and to my mind that full support cannot be given, the Unionist party cannot fight, so to speak, with its full strength, so long as part of it is inside the camp, and part of it outside the camp. I want you, as members of the Liberal Unionist party in the North of Ireland, to lay this matter to heart. If you want your principles carried into effect; if you want to see those principles maintained which are so dear to you, do what you can to bring about such a consummation as have suggested. Owing to circumstances which I think are very deeply to be regretted, an opportunity which was lost last summer, through no fault of ours, has occurred again. If you can exercise any influence with your leaders to avail themselves of that opportunity, do so. So far as the Conservative party is concerned, there is not a man in the present Government who would not make any personal sacrifice in order to see such a result brought about; and whatever stories you may see in the newspapers about mutiny in the rank and file of the party, I tell you there is not the slightest foundation for anything of the kind. The matter rests with you and your leaders. If you want that to be done which ought to be done I have told you the best way to do it.

THE SECRETARY OF THE ADMIRALTY ON THE NAVAL ESTIMATES.

Mr. A. B. Forwood, M.P., Secretary to the Admiralty, speaking at Liverpool said recent events had brought the question of the Army and Navy Estimates very much to the front, and an impression had been created that the present Administration were contemplating an extravagant and unnecessary expenditure. Dealing with the matter as one in a position to know every detail of the contemplated naval expenditure, he said:—In my opinion Lord George Hamilton will, in his place in Parliament, be able in due time to submit Naval Estimates which will show a substantial reduction from the Estimates placed before Parliament by our predecessors in office. If to the proposed expenditure of our predecessors we add the amount of obligations which have matured this year, but for which they made no provision, then I say our diminution of expenditure will not only be substantial, but I think I may safely add that it will be large. You will remember that Lord Ripon's Naval Budget amounted to close upon thirteen millions, and that Mr. Hibbert intimated that even more might be required if shipbuilders pushed on with the new warships. The work has been hurried forward, and more money is required this year, so that I feel I am within the mark when I estimate the total naval outlay at thirteen and a-quarter millions. Our sketch Estimate for next year, which it has been my duty to examine in its closest detail, and which has been equally closely investigated by the First Lord, would show a large saving on this figure. What is required is an examination in detail of the items which go to form the total amount. I venture to say as a business man that there is not one item of work

BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

GRE[illegible]AT STORM IN ENGLAND.

The gre[illegible] on Christ[illegible] during th[illegible] unpreced[illegible] gathered[illegible] mail :—

On [illegible] wires [illegible] six we[illegible] to Ed[illegible] Manc[illegible] Live[illegible] Liver[illegible] of t[illegible] The[illegible] wi[illegible] h[illegible] ne[illegible]

[illegible]at storm in England, which commenced [illegible]nas day and continued with great violence [illegible]e night, seems to have been of almost [illegible]ented severity. The following details are from the papers received by yesterday's

[illegible]londay morning, out of nearly five hundred [illegible]onnecting places outside the metropolis, only [illegible]e left standing. There was one to Belfast, one [illegible]burgh, one to Glasgow, one to Liverpool, one to [illegible]hester, one to Birmingham, and one to Dublin. [illegible]r in the day a second wire was got through to [illegible]erpool and a second to Birmingham, and by means [illegible]he latter communication was opened with Bristol. [illegible] work of repairing the damage was undertaken [illegible]thout delay, and on Tuesday the number of over- [illegible]ead wires in use was increased from nine to twenty- [illegible]ine. In the suburbs of London no fewer than 250 wires were broken. The Stock Exchange lost every single wire which it possessed, and most serious inconvenience was the result. The Submarine Telegraph Company was in an equally unfortunate position, and the services with France, Belgium, and Holland were entirely suspended. As far as the officials of the Post Office have been able to ascertain, the greater part of the destruction has occurred within a radius of one hundred miles from London. In the meantime thousands of telegraphic messages have to be sent by train. Railway traffic, particularly in the southern and eastern countries, was seriously impeded. For miles around London scarcely a single railway telegraph-pole withstood the violence of the storm. The signalmen had to discard the semaphores and use hand-flags to stop, start, and direct the train services. Great delay has been the consequence. In London the storm proved very destructive. The soft spongy snow stuck fast wherever it fell, and roofs, trees, telegraph-wires soon became burdened with the weight. As the gusts of wind drove past, branches were snapped, and trees themselves were either forced to the ground by the superincumbent snow or torn up by the roots. Chimneys also were blown down, roofs, conservatories, and hoardings destroyed. Unfortunately, too, a number of persons have suffered from accidents more or less serious. The streets on Monday were ankle-deep with dirty sloppy snow. It was quite late in the day before many of the tram-cars and buses and cabs got to work on Monday. Nearly all the tram-cars and buses had extra horses yoked on, and many of the cabs (hansoms and four-wheelers) were worked tandem. Towards evening there was a slight frost, and the streets and pavements were dangerously slippery in many places, causing numerous accidents. The damage to overhead telegraph wires and posts was painfully apparent. All over the metropolis telegraph-poles had fallen, and wires were depending from the roofs in bunches broken and twisted. About one o'clock on Monday morning a building 100ft. long, with a corrugated iron roof, the property of Messrs. Treggon, galvanized iron manufacturers, collapsed, the brickwork falling on to the pavement, the iron roof crushing through the workshop. A few minutes later another building of the same dimensions, in Brandon-road, at the rear, the property of the same firm, collapsed, the fallen masonry and iron blocking the roadway. At the various London hospitals persons suffering from contused wounds and sprains were admitted in rapid succession. A man named Watts was knocked down and buried in a snow-slip in Bacon-street, Bethanal-green, and two sisters, closing their street-door with some violence in Sclater-street, were knocked down by a similar slip from the roof some fifty feet above them. Some policemen on duty in Spitalfields had their attention drawn early in the morning to what, on first appearance, was a heap of rags covered by snow. On moving the snow, however, they found that it was a man, stiff and dead. In Woodstock-street, Canning-town, at about three o'clock in the morning a portion of the site of the house in occupation of Mr. A. C. Smith fell down, the weight of the snow having first carried away a portion of the sloping roof. A similar accident occurred at 60, Swanscompe-street an adjoining thoroughfare, where the top of the house fell in and caused a portion of the side-wall to collapse. Fortunately, in neither case was any personal injury sustained.

In the provinces the storm has been no less destructive. From Newcastle to Dover, from there to Penzance, and thence north to Cardiff, the country has been enshrouded in snow.

There was not so heavy a fall of snow towards the south coast, but torrents of rain occasioned floods between Brighton and Horsham the line in some parts being covered with water. On the Great Western line, the morning newspaper train which leaves Paddington at half-past five o'clock did not arrive at Windsor till about half-past ten o'clock nearly five hours late. At West Drayton eleven trains were detained during Sunday night, and in other parts of the country trains were reported as snowed up. A train from Bristol to Salisbury on Sunday evening came into collision with a telegraph-post which was lying across the line, but only one passenger was hurt, and his injuries were not of a serious nature. The same train afterwards encountered so many fallen poles that it was deemed unsafe to proceed, and at Heytesbury, the passengers were sheltered for the night in the waiting-room. On the Birdport Railway, between that town and Maiden Newton, three bridges were destroyed during the storm, and near Grimston Tunnel, on the Great Western Railway, a tree fell across a passenger train which happened to be passing. The last down train to Dorchester had to wait until the line was cleared. A fearful storm of rain and snow passed over the neighbourhood of Lymington on Sunday night, doing great damage. The river above the bridge rose to a great height, flooding the lower parts of the town to a depth of several feet. A portion of the bridge, the causeway, and some parts of the railway were washed away, and railway traffic was entirely suspended. The rapidity of the thaw caused serious floods in the Canterbury district. Immense volumes of water poured down from the elevated lands between Wye and Ashford, submerging the pastures on either side of the Stour and flooding the various farms and homesteads in the valleys. Great part of the South-Western line near Dorchester was flooded, and a bridge on the main line at Wool was carried away, an express train having a narrow escape. On the Swanage branch line five iron bridges which span the Frome at Worgret Junction were washed away. The floods were very general in Dorsetshire, and farmers have lost many cattle, sheep, &c. An acting corporal in the 3rd Battalion Rifle Brigade, named Alfred Towsey, met with his death in a snowdrift near Brentwood on Sunday night. He was endeavouring to return to barracks within the time marked on his pass, but, getting into a snowdrift in Masealls-lane about a mile from the barracks, he was unable to extricate himself. His body was found lying in the drift on the following afternoon. A companion who had started with him took refuge in a shed, but Towsey persisted in trying to reach his destination.

The driver of the mail cart between Staplehurst and Rochester had a narrow escape while on his way to Rochester on Monday morning. When he arrived at the bottom of Blue Bell-hill, a mile from Maidstone, he drove into a deep drift, and the horse, becoming frightened, plunged further into the drift. After failing in his efforts to extricate the cart, the driver, a young man named Charles Hayes, took the mail-bags out of the cart, and, tying them round his body, mounted the horse, and, cutting away the traces, left the cart buried. Several times during the journey the horse fell, burying itself and its rider in deep snow. After a terrible experience of five hours in a blinding storm, Hayes rode up to Rochester Post Office, and handed in the mails in safety.

SHIPWRECKS AND LOSS OF LIFE.

The storm of Sunday night was attended with several disasters to shipping on the east coast. At Dover the storm reached its height between one and two o'clock on Monday morning, the force of the wind at this time being fearful.

Shortly after midnight, while the storm was raging furiously, a sad disaster happened on the west side of the Admiralty Pier, the Russian barque Joutsen, of Abo, driving ashore and becoming a complete wreck in a very few minutes; three of the crew losing their lives. The vessel, which was bound from Rotterdam to America, was cast high up on to the strand and to within a few yards of the South-Eastern Railway premises. Her masts snapped off at once, and in a very short time the beach was strewn with wreckage. There were in all thirteen of the crew, and of these ten were saved. The other three jumped into the sea before the vessel struck. The saved owe their lives to the bravery of some of the Dover boatmen. The crew dropped themselves over the ship's leeside, and a boatman named M'Keen ran into the water and laid hold of the men as they dropped into the sea.

At midnight on Sunday a perfect hurricane raged at Aldeburg. A watch was kept along the coast, and about two o'clock on Monday morning signs of a vessel in distress were seen off Thorpeness, near Aldeburgh. The signal-gun was fired, and immediately the rocket apparatus was at work. A line was thrown over the wreck, and seven men were got to shore. The vessel, which went to pieces, proved to be the Trixie Wee, of Folkestone, with coal. While this crew were being rescued a schooner was found to be ashore a little to the northward. Here, again, the rocket apparatus was brought into requisition, and rope after rope was fired over the vessel, but without any result. It was found that nothing could be done in the blinding snow and the turbulent sea until daylight. When dawn broke the wreck was descried in a dangerous position, with huge breakers dashing over her. Five men were in the rigging, and earnest efforts were made by the coastguard to save them. All attempts to make communication with the schooner, however, proved unavailing, and at ten o'clock it was decided to telegraph to Southwood for the lifeboat. The breakdown of the telegraphic service prevented this being done. Eventually the Dunwich lifeboat and the Corn Exchange lifeboat were brought into service. As the last-named approached the wreck a tremendous sea struck the boat and washed out the coxswain, who, however, managed to save his life by catching at the side-line. It was impossible to get to the wreck in such a sea; but by keeping near it four of the men in the rigging managed to get into the boat. The other man proved to be too cold to get out of the rigging after being exposed so long, but it was afterwards rescued by the Dunwich lifeboat. One of the men, it seems, fell with some of the rigging and was drowned. This vessel was the Day Star, of Ipswich, owned by Mr. D. F. Coddard. To the north of this wreck a most distressing scene occurred. A large vessel, believed to be the Magnet, got ashore; and although great efforts were made by the coastguard to save the crew, only one man was got to the shore alive. Lines were fired across the vessel from the shore, and the crew repeatedly were signalled to hold together. Some persons appeared to be fastened to the hull, while others were crowded together in the topgallant rigging. When it seemed likely that the crew would be saved a fearful sea dashed over the wreck, sweeping the deck and carrying away the maintopgallant-mast with its living load. One man, however, survived, he having lashed himself to the mainmast, and ultimately he saved himself by catching a rocket-rope sent from the shore. This he tied round his waist, and was dragged from the wreck almost in a dying condition, the surf beating him about terribly. It is believed that the captain's wife was on board. Already three bodies have been washed ashore, two at Aldeburgh and one at Thorpe. For several miles along the coast wreckage is strewn about, giving unmistakable evidence of the severity of the storm. At Harwich a number of fishing-smacks were driven ashore.

At Eastbourne the gale was felt very severely, considerable damage being done. For more than an hour at midnight the sea washed over the Esplanade, flooding many of the streets. About ten o'clock the large barque Tally Ho, of Shoreham, threw up signals of distress when nearly abreast of Beachy Head. It was found impossible to launch the lifeboat, and the movements of the vessel were watched with keen anxiety by crowds of spectators. The barque became quite ungovernable, and in less than an hour had drifted on to the beach at Fisherman's Quarters, where she speedily became a wreck. Efforts were made to save the crew: but only four out of nine reached the shore alive. One poor fellow clung to the side of the vessel for three-quarters of an hour; but, though within speaking distance of those on land, he was washed into the sea and drowned. A Norwegian vessel foundered off Romney sand all hands perished. It is feared that a second ship and her crew met with a similar fate. The Norwegian brig Valhalla, laden with timber, went ashore in the West Bay, Dungeness. Her crew were saved. The French schooner Edmund Maine, from Boulogne to Rochefort, with cement, also foundered west of Rye. Three of the crew of four hands were drowned. During the gale a schooner (name unknown) drove on a perpendicular wall of rock on the Dorset coast, near Anvil Point Lighthouse, Swanage, and foundered almost immediately with all hands. Two vessels were also driven ashore at Studland during Sunday. The crew of the Christopher Brown lifeboat, belonging to the Royal National Lifeboat Institution, and stationed at Penmon, Anglesey, on Monday, rescued the crew of three men from the steamer Albion, of Hull, which had gone ashore at that place..

MR. GLADSTONE'S BIRTHDAY.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 29 was the seventy-seventh anniversary of Mr. Gladstone's birthday and, as usual, he was the recipient of hundreds of messages of congratulation. The good wishes came from all classes and from all parts of the United Kingdom, the Prince of Wales heading the long list. At night many Liberal associations and clubs gave dinners. At the dinner of the Chester Liberals, the chairman, Mr. Deeley, read the following letter, dated Hawarden Castle, December 28:—

My dear Sir,—I thank you for your announcement of the banquet in Chester to-morrow, as on previous anniversaries, and I am glad to find this new proof that I have done nothing in the estimation of the Liberals of Chester generally to debar me from still enjoying all such confidence and regard as they have heretofore indulgently reposed in me. The strain of the last year has been considerable, but I have never during my half-century of labour more clearly seen that I was at work on behalf of my countrymen in all parts of the three kingdoms, and of the true union and greatness of the empire, which in this year of her Majesty's Jubilee we ought to cherish more warmly and loyally than ever. Of this conviction the recent progress of events, confirms me daily; and I remain, my dear Sir, with very good wishes for the festive occasion, faithfully yours, W. E. GLADSTONE.

In response to the messages of congratulation and good wishes received by him, Mr. Gladstone has sent the following communication to the newspapers:—

You will confer an obligation on me and on such of my correspondents as may happen to be your readers if you will permit me through your columns to perform a duty which it is not possible for me to discharge by answering them individually. It is the pleasant duty of returning my cordial thanks for the multitude of congratulations and tokens of kindness which have reached me on this my seventy-seventh birthday. In all cases cordial, in many most touching, and proceeding from every variety of class, condition, origin, and even in some cases political opinion to a number which at an early period of the day reached several hundreds, and which rises fast with every hour. I only wish it were in my power to return some more adequate acknowledgement than the lines for the circulation of which I am now asking your aid.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your faithful servant,

W. E. GLADSTONE.

A letter having been forwarded to Mr. Gladstone, criticising the action of Mr. Bright on the Irish question, the ex-Premier has replied as follows:—

Dear Sir,—I thank you for sending me the enclosure in your letter; but I remain silent on it for one reason only—that after my former relations with that distinguished man, and the kind and loyal aid he has so often given me, I do not mean, if I can help it, to write or speak one word which can possibly give him pain.—Yours faithfully, &c., W. E. GLADSTONE.

THE RENT CAMPAIGN IN IRELAND.

DESPITE the vigilance of the police, rent-collecting under the "plan of campaign" is being carried out in the Mitchelstown district, and several thousand pounds of the Kingston rents have been collected and lodged in the common fund. The operations were resumed on Monday night, Dec. 27. On Sunday night, Dec. 26, Mr. William O'Brien, having been joined at Thurles by Dr. Tanner, M.P., and Mr. John O'Connor, M.P., left by the midnight train for Kilmallock, whence they proceeded by car to Mitchelstown. Their arrival there remained a secret to the police. The Nationalists remained in privacy during the day, while messages were despatched to the tenantry to meet at four given places after dark. Mr. O'Brien and his friends managed to escape observation, leaving the town at six o'clock in the evening. Scouts were thrown out to watch the movements of the police patrols, who, however, were wholly unconscious of what was going on. The tenants almost to a man responded to the summons. Mr. O'Brien first attended a meeting at Corracunna, where the collectors handed in their moneys and accounts, and the remainder of the tenants paid over their contributions. Mr. O'Brien drove to a second meeting at Ballygiblin. Dr. Tanner and Mr. O'Connor were meanwhile attending meetings of the tenantry at Knockagarry. All engaged in the rent collection returned to Mitchelstown after two o'clock on Tuesday morning, not having met a policeman during the night. Addressing the tenants who assembled to greet them at the place appointed, Mr. William O'Brien said:

"I congratulate the people of this estate upon the work we have done to-night, in spite of Mr. Standish O'Grady and of Captain Plunkett's spies and highwaymen. We are now in a position to say to the owners of this estate:—'If you want rent in peace you had better say so; for you will neither have rent nor peace this winter until you get off your high horse, and until you recognize that the demands of your tenantry are just and moderate and irresistible. The tenants are offering all that they can possibly pay, more than, perhaps, they ought to pay in justice to their families; but to that offer they will stick, and they will never starve, nor lie down and die, nor give up a firm grip of their homesteads.' If Mr. Standish O'Grady thinks the tenants can be bullied or frightened by the rent-office bogeys that used to frighten them long ago he will find his bitter mistake. He will find that the man, whether he is agent, or bailiff, or devil's attorney—the man who in our day crosses the path of a united and determined people, will be crushed under the people's heel as a rat would be squelched by an elephant. The Tory Government are shivering on the brink of destruction to-day; and there is not a ratepayer in the land who does not know that on the day when the Tory Government falls there is no power on earth that can save landlordism from tumbling into the same grave with it. The 'plan of campaign' has already staggered the Tory Government. You have only to keep pegging away, and before many weeks are over you will have the pleasure of dancing at the funeral. The choice this winter is between low rents and no rents. We will go on upon our present path until we trample over the grave of landlordism and until we enter the portals of the Parliament House of a free and happy Irish nation."

On the Ponsonby estate a number of farmers, who paid their rent to trustees after the plan of campaign was introduced, have been served with ejectment writs, and are making active preparations for the evictions that are to come into force. On Tuesday, Dec. 28, hundreds of men were engaged clearing away all that is moveable, including hay, straw, turnips, and other produce.

At a largely attended meeting of Lord O'Neill's tenants, held at Toome, county Antrim, on Christmas Day, a series of resolutions were passed stating that the fall of prices in agricultural produce is such as to make judicial rents fixed up to 1885 rack-rents; that leaseholders should be placed by Government in the position of having their rents settled judicially; that the establishment of an occupying proprietary offers the only real permanent solution of the present rent difficulty; that the Act of Lord Ashbourne should be made compulsory; that primogenititure and entail and settlement should be by law abolished; that transfer of land should be made as easy as the transfer of any property, so that absolutely free trade in land may exist; that the tenants on Lord O'Neill's estates with the tenants of many other estates in Ulster, many of which are mortgaged up to their net value, resolve to continue to agitate until the Government take up the question and deal with it in such a way as to put owners of the soil in the position of bearing their share of the loss which is entailed by foreign competition and increased expenses of labour.

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A SALVATION ARMY MEETING IN NEW YORK.

UNDER the heading "The Salvation Army sits up for a frenzied pow-wow and war-dance," the *New York Weekly Sun* of the 15th of December gives an account of General Booth's farewell meeting at New York prior to his return to England. It says:—

The wind-up of the Salvation Army's two days' battle with Satan in New York was fought out at the Shiloh Presbyterian Church in West Twenty-sixth street early on Saturday morning. General Booth was going back to England, and he decided to bring about a general engagement before going. The army marched over from Steinway Hall at eleven o'clock on Friday night after the close of the services there. Before opening the final round, as they called it, they fortified themselves well with food at a Sixth avenue restaurant. The keeper of the restaurant says that they ate an unusual number of pies, preferring mincepie to any other kind. Then they went to the Shiloh Church and arrayed themselves in line of battle. Beside the camp equipage were arrayed the eleven fighting captains in full uniform. In front of the captains was a low bench, their fortification, from which they make their onsets. Below the captains were the fighting majors, ranged on the main floor, where they could tackle sinners hand-to-hand. Major Gay was in charge of the concertina, with several other officers detailed to work it whenever his arms became tired. In the body of the church and the gallery were the curious hosts of the unrighteous who had gathered to see the battle and had paid 10 cents to get in for all night. Among them were several young men in dress-suits, some young men and young women who went as they would go to the Wild West show, and others who wondered whether anything would be done that would have any effect on them.

At midnight General Booth rose to exhort his hosts before the charge. He talked for three-quarters of an hour. He stood on the floor of the church, turning from one wing of his forces to the other, letting the audience see his aquiline nose and thin grey beard in profile. He began in a low half-chanting tone. Whenever he raised his voice the eleven fighting captains shouted. After the General had finished, this is what happened:—

Major Gay played the concertina and the soldiers sang several songs. While some sung, the others cheered, moaned, and occasionally an enthusiastic soldier yelled. The eleven fighting captains took off their coats and stood up and shouted in concert. They acted as a sort of choir and shouted the lines. Commissioner Coombs talked. He was interrupted by Private Happy John who stood up and yelled. General Booth blew a whistle to make Happy John quit yelling, and Major Fielding stood up and yelled. General Booth blew the whistle at Major Fielding when he thought the Major had been going on long enough, and Captain Boorman stood up and yelled. He unbuttoned his coat, showing his red jersey, and shouted, "I never wait for God to do for me what I can do for myself." The eleven fighting captains shouted, "Hay! Hay!" General Booth said, "Every body say 'A-a-a mn.'" Everybody yelled "A-a-a-mn." "Everybody sing and clap their hands," ordered the General. "Lift up your right hand before the Lord and sing with him looking at you." The hands went up and more songs were sung. Satan-hating Harry interrupted the singing by standing up and shouting, "I'm blessed, I'm better than anybody." General Booth blew the whistle at him; but he would not stop, and at the end of the songs he shouted: "I was saved five years ago from a drunkard's grave. I was once Jew. I was saved anyhow. I'm full and free. I wouldn't go back to the world for all the money anybody makes in a year, 365 days to the year." General Booth made another speech, and Staff-Captain Young shouted, "Oh the joy! Oh the sweet restoration!" Boxer Billy, the Salvation Bouncer, then sauntered up and down the aisle preserving order among the hosts of the unrighteous while the General spoke. Captain Sister Brown climbed on a bench and told of her experience in the wicked city of Denver. While she was speaking young captains jumped up all over the hall, closed their eyes, and made a noise like a steam-whistle going off through a human throat.

It was now about two o'clock, and the members of the Salvation Army, we are told, were in a state of frenzy.

A woman would get up on a bench, shriek, and tumble off. The men stood up here and there over the hall waiting in reasonably measured cadence. Now and then one of the male or female shriekers would make a speech, to which nobody paid much attention. They would talk till they were tired or until General Booth blew the whistle at them. Sometimes they were too far gone even to heed the first note of the whistle. In that case General Booth blew again. One of the women was about four years old and was called Soldier Mary. She said: "I'm off from the world. This heart no longer goes out after the sealskin cloaks. ['A-a-a-mn.'] This heart no longer goes out after places of amusements; no longer after fine bonnets." "Hallelujah!" yelled the part of the army that were paying attention to her, and a youngl[illegible]eutenant screeched. General Booth arose again and said: "We have done a great deal of talking, now let us testify some. The time has come for action. There are sinners here who are to be converted." The army stripped for the charge. The soldiers and officers took off their coats. Some tied flags around their necks. There was a lull. A pretty quadroon woman got up and swayed to and fro, sobbing and wiping her eyes. Colonel Dowdell shouted mandatory exhortations. The eleven fighting captains knelt by the wooden bench on the platform. The whole army, except the workers and skirmishers, prayed out loud and sang. There was no coherence in the songs or prayers. A group in one place would sing one song, while a group a few feet off might be singing another song. Half the women were frenzied. The skirmishers and the working captains made a direct assault on the audience. Male and female soldiers sallied out of the wings and went down the aisles. Whenever the officers pointed out a man or woman, the soldier sat down beside him or her, put his or her arms around his or her neck, talked to him or her earnestly, and tried to lead him or her up to the platform, where the fighting majors would look after the captive and ensure the victory. At 2-35 a.m. the first convert, a man with au full black beard, was pulled up to the platform, and the fighting majors stood up and shouted and sang. The man shouted and sang too, only in a bashful way. Some of the audience fled before the onset of the Salvation cohorts. Women were fainting here and there over the hall. Nobody troubled much about them, knowing that they would come to. A delicate girl with black hair, big black eyes, and a pale face sat on the third seat from the door. One of the female soldiers talked to her earnestly. All at once the girl went into hysterics. Up in front several women had what the Salvationists call glory fits. They jumped up and down, tearing off their hats and letting their hair stream out. Their shrieks went up in volleys. Long after three o'clock the tone of the meeting changed. There was a triumphant peal. In the shrieks of the converts at the platform there was a joyous note. Finally, with a victorious shout, the whole army, the converts, and many of the audience who had gone there to scoff, began to sing this song of triumph: "I'm saved, I am, I know I am." Finally, General Booth, at four o'clock, got up and closed the meeting.

THE LANCASHIRE EXPORT TRADE OF INDIA.

WE have been calling attention for several months past to the extraordinary growth of the export trade of Lancashire to India. This growth was the more remarkable because the Lancashire merchants and manufacturers were complaining that the fall in the Indian exchanges was ruining their trade and that they would not be able to go on exporting to India if the fall continued. In spite of all these complaints, the exports of cotton piece-goods to India went on increasing at a marvellous rate. The explanation then offered was that, although the fall in the exchanges was undoubtedly injurious to the merchants, the merchants, were to some extent protected by the practice of "fixing exchange forward," and that thus the loss fell, to a considerable extent, at any rate, upon the Indian banks. On the other hand, it was pointed out that the extraordinary fall in the exchanges acted somewhat in the manner of a bounty as regards exporters from India; and that, consequently, the Indian export trade generally, and especially the Indian wheat trade, was greatly stimulated; that the peasantry were enriched; that they were able to buy more cotton piece-goods than of old, and that thus the demand for Lancashire cotton was a genuine one, and itself was the outcome of the fall in the exchanges to which the Lancashire manufacturers and merchants complained. Now there has been a very great rise in the exchanges, and yet we find the increase in the exports of cotton piece-goods going on as before. Last month the exports of cotton piece-goods to Bombay were a trifle less than in November of last year—they were 71,359,200 yards, against 71,840,000 yards in the previous November; but there is a great increase in the exports both to Madras and Bengal. The exports to Madras have risen from 7,042,000 yards in November of last year to 16,763,500 yards in the past month—that is more than double; and the exports to Bengal have risen from 64,776,600 yards to 94,134,100 yards for the past month. It will be seen, then, that the purchase of cotton piece-goods by the Indian people has gone on steadily increasing when the exchanges were falling and when the exchanges were rising; and it follows clearly, therefore, that these purchases are stimulated not by the movements in the exchanges, but by the growing wealth of the people themselves. India has been spared the miseries of famine for a great many years. Railways are opening up the country, more land is being brought under cultivation, the peasantry are doing a large trade and saving money, and they are, therefore, in a position to buy more and more of our goods.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr E Vander Straaten, B	Capt W F H Grey, BSC
Mr A B Sampson, B	Lt F J B Campbell, BSC
Col H M Wemyss, CB, BSC	Lt R T Crowther, BSC
	Maj-Gen C S de N Lucas, RA
Col R Worsley, B Inf	
Col W R Martin, B Inf	Lt-Col W T Brereton, MSC
Lt-Col V Rivaz, BSC	
Maj W O Thompson, BSC	Lt J S G Manners, MSC
Maj W H Meiklejohn, B Inf	Lt N Swanston, MSC
	Lt A J H Newman, MSC
Capt F J Vivian, BSC	Lt-Col F F Comyn, Bo Inf

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr C Hill, B, to Oct 19, 1887	Mr Lala Bhayat Ram, B, 6 mo
Mr J W B Duthy, to Feb 1, 1887	Con W Scott, B, 3 mo
Maj A Fishe, BSC, 1 mo	Col J G E Griffith, BSC, 6 mo.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr A Biernacki, B	Capt A C Binny, BSC
Mr A de Crettes, B	Lt G W B Swiney BSC
Cpt J W O'Dowda, BSC	Lt T H Barrimacher, BSC
Col F M Birch, BSC	Lt F Oswald, BSC
Lt-Col B Morris, B Cav	Hon Lt C Duke, Bo

THE TRUE STORY OF THE TIBET MISSION.

THE *Times* publishes the following from a correspondent on the true story of the Tibet Mission:—

The real reason of the failure of the recent mission to Tibet under the leadership of Mr. Colman Macaulay, accompanied by an able staff, which started under such favourable auspices, and which seemed bound to open up at last the only remaining "forbidden land," still remains somewhat of a mystery. The Chinese Government cordially approved it, and the Tibetan authorities at Lhassa were ready to welcome it. A new and fruitful field for British commerce seemed within our reach, when suddenly the home authorities peremptorily ordered the mission to return. There has, no doubt, been a serious blunder, which already threatens disastrous consequences, and one which should be repaired without the loss of a moment. I am in a position to lay the real facts before the public, and when these are fully known (for already we have had some hints of them) only one course is possible—to reorganize the mission and direct it to carry out its original instructions. It is sincerely to be hoped that something may still be done, and China kept to her promise to take measures to promote trade between India and Tibet.

Up to the time of the order for the abandonment of the mission everything had gone so fairly that it was difficult for the Indian public to believe that the enterprise would be shipwrecked when within sight of the promised land. One thing the mission has satisfactorily shown—that, while the Central Government of China was perfectly sincere, both the British and Chinese Governments were misled as regards the real feeling of the people and the difficulties that awaited the mission. It has been ascertained, on the best possible authority (that of Vunnanese and Szechueese Chinamen, in spite of difficulties, are engaged in trade between Darjeeling and Lhasa), that the reports which alarmed the Pekin Government were the dishonest work of Se-Leng-o, the Chinese Resident at Lhassa, who unfortunately had his three years' term of office extended three years ago, and whose venality is a byword among the Tibetans and the Chinese in Tibet. This man (Sa-Ampa, or the "eating Ampa," the Tibetans call him, and Se-Wampa, or Se the Turtle—*i.e.*, the fifty one—the Chinese) has throughout his term of residence been the paid creature of the "Kaloo" faction of monks which is now predominant in the three great monasteries of Lhassa. The young Dalai Lama is known to have been in favour of receiving the mission as soon as the order from China was received; and he was supported by all the Shaffes (four lay Ministers of State), by all the "Nyingma" monks (from whom the personal attendants of the Dalai Lama are taken), and by the older men among the "Kaloo" monks. But the younger section (the men who are loathed by the people because of their unruly lives), who want to preserve their ascendency over the people, which they thought the mission would have endangered, and who, in spite of the rules of their order, have the monopoly of the trade through the Jeylep and Darjeeling, and are the authors of all the obstructions of which other traders are the victims, were violently opposed to it, and the result was a compromise.

On the one hand, the wretched Sé was ordered to submit an alarming report to Pekin, declaring that the "barbarians" would not allow him to carry out the Imperial commands, and that he was helpless. This he did, the Assistant Resident, who, like every one else at Lhassa, knew the true state of affairs, resigning his office in disgust at seeing the country at his disposal overrun by a lot of noisy rowdies. At the same time a deputation of "Kaloos" was sent to Pekin to see what they could effect by representation, or rather misrepresentation. As regards the India side, they determined to send a deputation of monks from the "Sende-ge-Sum" (or Confraternity of Sewa Depung and Genden) to meet the mission and try to temporize. But with them they also sent the "Dugye Kempo," the best diplomatist in Tibet and a man of Liberal and advanced views. He it was who went as Ambassador to Khatmandoo three years before last to settle the dispute between Nepaul and Tibet (caused by these very rowdies of monks plundering the Nepaulese shops at Lhassa), when he paid ten lakhs of rupees as indemnity. The deputation or "kuchup," as it is called, was to meet the mission at the Jeylep, and to try by obstruction and every means short of force (which was never for a moment contemplated) to get the mission to go back. If they failed, Dugye Kempo had authority to make a compromise, allowing the mission to go on as far as Gyantse on condition of its not asking for leave to go on to Lhassa. This is known on unimpeachable authority, and is notorious among the Sikkim people and the Tibetans at Darjeeling. Mr. Macaulay, being quite equal to the delicate task he had undertaken, had naturally taken all contingencies into account; and we have reason to believe that he had determined, in the event of his finding opposition very strong, to make a compromise too. As a last resource he was prepared to throw over Lhassa, and proceed to meet the Ampa and the Shaffes, &c., at Nagaitse, near Lake Palti, and then, if this failed, to propose a commercial treaty with them at Gyantse and a visit to Shigatse and Tashi Lampo.

The fact is, however, the mission could have gone on to Lhassa without any difficulty had Government not intervened; as it was, it would certainly have been a great success had Mr. Macaulay been permitted to make a treaty of commerce at Gyantse and to establish a Resident there, with a doctor. This is the least that could have been achieved, and indeed, it is now well known that the Tibetans had made up their minds to this at any rate. Yet the mission was peremptorily ordered not to advance. A few unarmed monks, themselves trembling with apprehension that the mission had come to chastise them for their previous inhospitality, were taken to be an opposing force, and by the time the Indian Government were satisfied of their number and intentions the Home Government yielded to the representations (based on the scoundrel Se's lying report) of China, and abandoned the mission.

Meantime, the "kuchap" finding the mission did advance, but was apparently afraid of them, gradually changed their tone. The "Kaloo" policy got the ascendant, and Dugye Kempo and the moderates were thrust aside. The monks made a levy among the wretched villagers of the Phan Valley, sent word to the chief of their party at Lhassa to forward reinforcements, and invaded Sikkim down to Liugtse, 18 miles on this side of Darjeeling, along the very road made under the treaty of the Indian Government with Sikkim. The overseer, in the employment of India, who was doing repairs, was turned off the road by the impudent young monks, who proceeded to build a guard-house there. Meantime came the order to abandon the mission, which the monks soon heard of, and naturally regarded it as the result of their move. As is already known, this idea was confirmed by the sending away of the mountain mule battery, which happened to come up at the same time as the mules, escort, &c., of the mission, to proceed to Burma. Naturally the Tibetans were unboundedly exultant. They actually threatened to turn the English out of Darjeeling; Sikkim, they maintain, is a part of Tibet.

Such then, essentially, is the present position, which has compelled the Indian Government to take action with reference to Sikkim. It is a good illustration of the results of showing indecision and apprehension before Asiatics. What will be the final result is not yet clear. The important point is that we now know that the mission might have been perfectly successful, and that we have instructive information for our future guidance. We know (1) that China was sincere, both in the issue of the orders in the first instance and in her subsequent alarm; (2) that the Chinese Resident sold his authority, which is nearly all-powerful, to a section of the monks, and that all the lay members of the Tibetan Government, and a large, and the most respectable, section of the monks, as well as the people at large, are favourable to the opening up of the country; (3) that the opposition to the mission was not only in great part fictitious, but was exaggerated, and that in reality the moderate party had so far asserted themselves that the mission was to have been admitted to Gyantse.

Certain it is that if we do not re-establish our position on the frontier, very serious results will ensue. Not only will trade be hopelessly stopped, but the Nepaulese and Bhootanese will give trouble. Not only must we insist that these raiders be turned back, but insist on something substantial being done to remove the state of things which led to the mission being projected. Why should not the mission be now sent to Lhassa? It would be easy to convince the Chinese that they have been hoodwinked by Se, and that it is to their interest and prestige, as well as to ours, that they should now insist, through Se's successor (nothing would be easier), on their orders being respected; and we know that we have a powerful section among the Government and the monks and all the people, in our favour. But if this is not considered desirable, we should at any rate insist on the Chinese Resident and the Tibet Government coming down to Gyantse to meet a British envoy, and arrange for complete freedom and protection for our traders so far, at any rate, on the road to Lhassa. This is the least we can do to establish our prestige after the abandonment of the mission and the invasion of Sikkim by the Kaloo faction. As a matter of fact, there are Chinese merchants in Darjeeling who manage occasionally to trade with Lhassa, and Bengal merchants in Calcutta are most anxious to take the project up. These men, I believe, would undertake to divert all the trade that now goes through Nepaul (probably over 100 lakhs), and would quadruple it very soon. These Chinamen are naturally very much disgusted at the collapse of the mission.

One reason why we should insist at once on having access to Gyantse is the wool question. Several large European firms in Calcutta have been making inquiries with the view of sending agents up there to buy wool, and by this time they have probably made a representation to Government. How rapidly trade has been develope by the opening of the railway and the splendid road to the Jeylep will be evident from the following figures:

	1883-4 Rs.	1884-5 Rs.	1885-6 Rs.
Total exports	3,34,234	5,80,722	11,69,032
Piece goods	43 234	73,718	1,70,663
European woollens	2 930	1,993	63,716
Imports of raw wool	13,665	1,536	43,435

From all this the serious blunder which has been made is evident—a blunder which, we may be sure, Government will loose no time in repairing.

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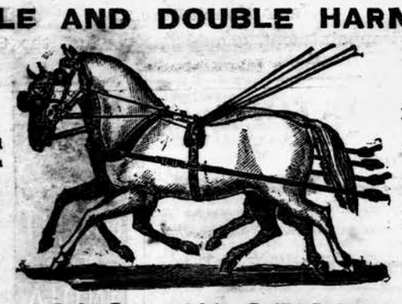

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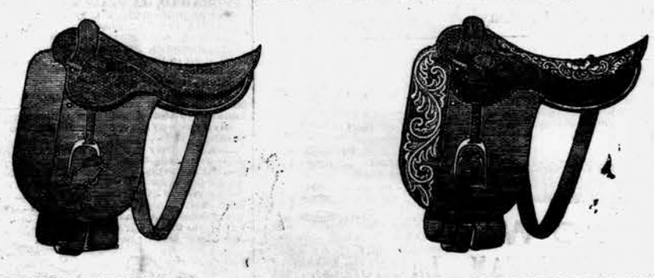

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GOLD MEDAL, CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1884.

We guarantee the respective ages of the two qualities we ship as 11 and 5 years old, but owing to new regulations on the part of the London Custom House, we are now *compelled* to Label our Brand as follows:—

The oldest and best (11 Years Old) as "AWARDED GOLD MEDAL," *White Capsule.*

The next best (5 Years Old) as "OF GREAT AGE," *Red Capsule.*

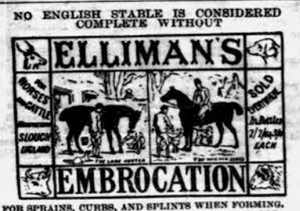
WE HAVE NOT VARIED THE QUALITY ONE IOTA, NOR SHOULD WE HAVE, WITHOUT COMPULSION, MADE ANY ALTERATION IN LABEL.

CAUTION.—Owing to the popularity of our Whiskey, fraudulent imitations of our Label are not uncommon, and these are placed on bottles containing the most objectionable liquid. So that our Friends and the Public will do well to ascertain that our TRADE MARK appears engraved on CORKS, CAPSULES, and LABELS as per sketch above.

RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., Shippers, London.
CUTLER, PALMER & Co., Agents for India.

NOTICES.

NO ENGLISH STABLE IS CONSIDERED COMPLETE WITHOUT



FOR SPRAINS, CURBS, AND SPLINTS WHEN FORMING.
FOR OVER-REACHES, CHAPPED HEELS, WIND GALLS.
FOR RHEUMATISM IN HORSES.
FOR SORE THROATS AND INFLUENZA.
FOR BROKEN KNEES, BRUISES, CAPPED HOCKS.
FOR SORE SHOULDERS, SORE BACKS.
FOR FOOT ROT, AND SORE MOUTHS IN SHEEP AND LAMBS.
FOR SPRAINS, CUTS, BRUISES IN DOGS.

SPECIMEN TESTIMONIALS.
From His Grace the Duke of Rutland.

"Sirs,—Elliman's Royal Embrocation is used in my stables. I think it very useful. "Belvoir, Grantham, Dec. 1, 1879.
SCOTLAND,
"Master of Belvoir Hunt."

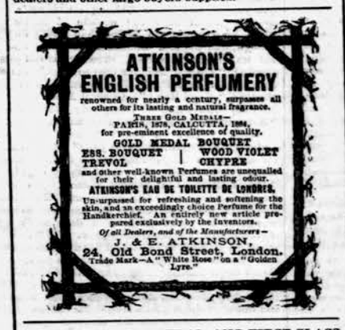
"Castle Weir, Kington, Herefordshire, "Dec. 3rd, 1878.

"Gentlemen,—I use the Royal Embrocation in my stables and kennels, and have found it very serviceable. I have also used the Universal Embrocation for lumbago and rheumatism for the last two years, and have suffered very little since using it.
R. H. PRICE, Lieut.-Col., Master of Radnorshire Hunt."

ELLIMAN'S ROYAL EMBROCATION,
Sold by Chemists, Stores, and Saddlers, Price 2s.

ELLIMAN'S UNIVERSAL EMBROCATION
ELLIMAN'S UNIVERSAL EMBROCATION
FOR RHEUMATISM, LUMBAGO, SPRAINS, BRUISES, STIFFNESS, SORE THROAT from COLD, CHEST COLDS.
The Safest, Quickest, most certain remedy. 1/12
Prepared only by
ELLIMAN, SONS & Co.
SLOUGH, ENGLAND.

AGENTS:—TREACHER & CO., BOMBAY. Native dealers and other large buyers supplied.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ENGLISH PERFUMERY
renowned for nearly a century, surpasses all others for its lasting and natural fragrance.
PARIS, 1878, CALCUTTA, 1884, for pre-eminent excellence of quality.
GOLD MEDAL BOUQUET
ESS. BOUQUET | WOOD VIOLET
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and other well-known Perfumes are unequalled for their delightful and lasting odour.
ATKINSON'S EAU DE TOILETTE DE LONDRES,
Unsurpassed for refreshing and softening the skin, and an exceedingly choice Perfume for the Handkerchief. An entirely new article prepared exclusively by the Inventors.
Of all Dealers, and of the Manufacturers—
J. & E. ATKINSON,
24, Old Bond Street, London.
Trade Mark—A "White Rose" in a "Golden Lyre."

AWARDED GOLD MEDAL AND FIRST CLASS CERTIFICATE AT THE CALCUTTA INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

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BOOTS POST FREE FROM LONDON TO INDIA.

GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS.

Calf Elastic Walking Boots. Patent Elastic Dress Boots. Parade Elastic Boots, Patent or Calf. Balmoral Boots. Button Boots.	Superior in style and excellent in quality, 25s.	Finest quality we can produce 35s.

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LADIES' WALKING BOOTS.
ELASTIC OR TO BUTTON.

Excellent quality, much approved ...	... 18s. 6d.
Very superior	... 21s. 0d.
Finest possible quality	... 26s. 0d.
Satin, Kid, and Patent "Louise" Evening Shoes	... 10s. 6d.
Morocco Oxford House Shoes ...	... 8s. 6d.
Do. with French heels ...	... 7s. 0d.
Merino Slippers, all colors	... 4s. 6d.

FOR LONG WALKS.

HYGEIA BOOTS.
(Registered.)

With specially adapted Soles, Heels, Materials, and Form.

LADIES' 30s. GENTLEMEN'S 35s.

Fully described in New Catalogue. Every order, *accompanied by remittance for the price nett*, will be sent POST PAID, and if possible despatched by the first mail after its receipt.

The Hygeia Boots being so highly approved T. D. M. and B. are making Children's boots on the same principle.

A worn Boot or Shoe is the best possible guide for the size, and the next best is a paper pattern of the sole of a boot that fits. Pattern boots should be marked with name of sender, and sent separately from letter and remittance.

Remittances may be made in Government of India notes, which will be taken at the highest current rate of Exchange.

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444, OXFORD STREET, LONDON, W.S.

A BOON TO THOUSANDS!
HEALTH, STRENGTH AND THE VIGOUR OF LIFE RESTORED
BY THE USE OF

THE ONLY RELIABLE PREPARATION OF PHOSPHORUS.

This Phosphatic combination is pronounced by the most eminent members of the Medical Profession to be the most efficacious medicine hitherto discovered for the speedy and permanent cure of—

Nervous Prostration, Liver Complaints, Female Complaints, General Debility, Indigestion, Flatulence, Sick Headache, Lassitude, Loss of Energy and Appetite, Mental and Physical Depression, Consumption (in its first Stages only), Nervous Debility in all its Stages, Premature Decline, Nervous Fancies, Eruptions of the Skin, Palpitation of the Heart, Impoverished Blood.

And all morbid conditions of the system arising from whatever causes.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE

Is unequalled for its power in replenishing the vitality of the body, by its supplying all the essential constituents of the blood and nerve substance, and for developing all the powers and functions of the system to the highest degree, therefore, a marvellous medicine for renovating impaired and broken-down constitutions. It quickly improves the functions of assimilation to such a degree that where for years an emaciated, anxious, and semi-vital condition has existed, the Flesh will rapidly increase in quantity and firmness, and the whole system return to a state of robust health.

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The ONLY medicine of that name granted certificates by Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks. Beware of counterfeit Phosphodyne and cheap imitations bearing similar names.

☞ CAUTION.—The indubitable proof of the great value of DR. BRIGHT'S (THE ONLY GENUINE) PHOSPHODYNE is the various worthless imitations which are being made up with a view to deceive the public. Therefore ask for DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE, and refuse Useless and Possibly Dangerous Substitutes.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE
Is sold in CASES by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the Globe.
Full Directions for use in 16 Languages accompany each case.

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SO called because, having watch movements, and being fitted into a handy, portable form of case, they are perfectly adapted to the requirements of Travellers by sea or land. They all go for eight days, or in other words, require be wound once a week. They go in any position, and are affected by rough or violent movement. They are protected *by strong leather cases fitted with hand straps for carrying them about.* The frames are of solid brass richly gilded or of nickel, or enamelled, having thick plate glass panels round with polished bevelled edges, and fitted so accurately that neither dust nor damp can enter. Those that strike are spoken of as Clocks, and those without striking as Watches pieces.

2¾ Inch high, cylinder Time-pieces	... Rs.
4½ do. do. do.	... ,,
Medium size, 4½ to 5 inch high, Time-piece, nickel and gilt, sound cylinder movement	... ,,
The same with alarum	... ,,
4½ Inch high, plain gilt Time-piece with lever movement	... ,,
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4½ In. high clock, with superior horizontal movement	... ,,
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The same with repeater actions	... ,,
The same repeater and alarum	... Rs. 160 ,,
Do. nickel and gilt, extra finish	... ,,
Lever Escapement, alarum with two Bells striking quarters	... ,,
Highly finished Fancy Enamelled case, chiming quarters on two gongs with alarum	... ,,
Largest size, 15 inch high, chiming quarters on four bells, and striking the hours on a gong	... ,,
The Mignon Carriage Time-piece, 2½ in. high, with enamelled or gilt dial, smallest size	... ,,
Do. do. extra Finish	... ,,
Enamel case, 3 in. high, cylinder	... ,,
The Mignon Carriage Clock, in Enamelled case, with Lever movement, highest quality, extra finish	... ,,

THE ARMY AND NAVY CLOCK.

Like the Carriage Clock, has a watch movement. The objects chiefly aimed at, are still greater portability and subordinating decorative appearance altogether to utility. It has a strong, well-finished solid brass Lever movement, 5-inch Enamelled dial with bold figures, going Eight Days, striking hours and half-hours, in solid plain case with lock and key. A sound and serviceable article on which dependence can be placed ... ... Rs.

The same as above 6-inch dial	...
Do. Time-piece with seconds hand.	...
Second quality Time-piece with 5-in. dial ...	...
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Small Drum Time-pieces and Clocks, in brass or nickel, of various qualities, with Watch movements	... Rs. 5 to

Price Lists of Wall Clocks, Bracket Clocks, Hall or Library Clocks, post free on application to

MARCKS AND Co., LIMITED,
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BOMBAY.

Not an Emulsion and consequently does not contain an equal quantity of (or any) water charged for at the price of Oil.

PURE MÖLLER'S

COD LIVER OIL.

Has the natural very pale colour & the slight taste, a pleasant cod. Preserved in its pristine purity by Unpacked bottles.

The pure world renowned Oil, perfected in one operation, consequently needing no after manipulations—usually covers for imperfections.

BY SPECIAL PATRONAGE AND BY APPOINTMENT TO

H. R. H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT,
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY,
AND HIS HONOR THE LIEUT.-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

D. MACROPOLO'S
GENUINE TURKISH TOBACCO AND CIGARETTE MANUFACTORY.

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Twelve brands of Cigarettes to select from—Mild, Aromatic, and Full-flavoured.

1.	Lord Dufferin	per 100 Rs. 5 0	7.	Imperial	per 100 Rs. 8
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N.B.—Nos. 1, 2, 4, 5, 7, 8, and 10 are without mouth-piece.

These Cigarettes are daily manufactured of real Yenitze Turkish Tobacco and finest paper; and are pronounced to be the best, freshest and cheapest Cigarettes ever manufactured in India.

REAL YENITZE TURKISH TOBACCO.
Pleasantly Full-flavoured. Daily Manufactured to the taste of Smokers.

Extra Flowers, per lb.	Rs. 12 0	No. 2 (Full-flavoured), per lb.	Rs. 6
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REAL HABANA CIGARS.
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Exquisita	per box of 25 Rs. 6 0	Zenobia (spotted)	per box of 100 Rs.		
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La Flor de Tobeccos	,, 50 ,, 8 0	Romeo and Juliette	,, 50	,,	
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Highly recommended, the above Real Habana Cigars, expressly manufactured for me, of exquisite quality, guaranteed Crop, 1881.

Best Manilla, Dindigul, Trichinopoly, Coconada, and Burma Cigars and Cheroots always in stock.

TOBACCOS (for Pipe) Daily Manufactured.

The celebrated Macropolo's Golden Leaf Smoking Mixture ... per lb. Rs. 2 0 | Cavendish ... per lb. Rs.
Medium ... ,, ,, 2 8 | Virginia Bird's Eye ... ,, ,,

And all kinds of English Cut Tobaccos.

The largest stock of real Meerschaum, Clay, G. B. D., and Self-cleaning Pipes, Cigar and Cigarette Cases, rough Amber Mouth-pieces, Tobacco Pouches, and all Smokers' Requisites.

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HARNESS COMPOSITION (Waterproof) IN CONSTANT USE FOR 50 YEARS THROUGHOUT THE UNITED KINGDOM.

EBONITE BLACKING (Waterproof) FOR BOOTS, SHOES, HARNESS AND ALL BLACK LEATHER ARTICLES.

SADDLE PASTE (Waterproof).

JET BLACK OIL FOR HARNESS.

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POLISHING PASTE FOR CLEANING METALS.

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Bhendy Bazar Commission Stable, No. 505.

PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER

IS A PURELY VEGETABLE REMEDY
For INTERNAL and EXTERNAL Use.

PAIN KILLER has *never failed* when used according to printed directions including each bottle, and *is perfectly safe* even in the most feeble constitution. It quickly relieves

PAIN KILLER is a sure cure for Sore Throat, Coughs, Chills, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Cramps, Cholera and all Bowel Complaints.

PAIN KILLER is THE BEST remedy known for Sea Sickness, Sick Headache, Pain in the Back or Kidneys, Rheumatism, Neuralgia.

PAIN KILLER is SURELY THE BEST MEDICINE MADE for all cases of Fever, Ague and Malarious Fevers in Europe, Africa, China, India, Burmah, etc.

PAIN KILLER is the well-tried and trusted friend of the Missionary, Explorer, Pioneer, Settler, Farmer, Planter, Sailor, and in fact all persons needing a medicine always at hand, and safe to use internally or externally with certainty of relief.

No family can afford to be without this invaluable remedy in the house. Its price brings it within the reach of all, and it will annually save many times its cost in doctors' bills.

Sold by all Druggists.

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In The English High Court of Judicature,

THE "BULL DOG'S HEAD" BRAND
(Bass's Ale & Guinness's Stout.)

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The original "Bull and Dog" case is the property of READ BROTHERS, and their bottling will always be by that name, but the title of "DOG'S HEAD BRAND" is theirs exclusively, as the only one that is protected by the Injunction of the Lords Justices of Kingsbench.

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